

ENZYMES PDE xiv

REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

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This application is filed claiming priority from co-pending Great Britain Application No. 9828603.2, filed December 23, 1998, and Great Britain Application No. 9922123.6, filed September 17, 1999.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present invention relates to an enzyme. The present invention also relates to a nucleotide sequence encoding same.

15 In particular, the present invention relates to novel nucleic acid sequences encoding novel phosphodiesterase enzymes.

The present invention also relates to the use of the novel nucleic acid and amino acid sequences in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

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The present invention also relates to the use of the novel nucleic acid and amino acid sequences to evaluate and/or to screen for agents that can modulate phosphodiesterase activity.

25 The present invention further relates to genetically engineered host cells that comprise or express the novel nucleic acid and amino acid sequences to evaluate and/or to screen for agents that can modulate phosphodiesterase activity.

BACKGROUND ART

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Cyclic nucleotides, such as cAMP and cGMP, are important intracellular second messengers. Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases - otherwise known as PDEs - are a family of enzymes that catalyse the degradation of cyclic nucleotides and, in doing so, are one of the cellular components that regulate the concentration of cyclic nucleotides.

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In recent years, at least ten PDE enzymes, as well as many subtypes of these enzymes, have been defined based on substrate affinity and cofactor requirements (Beavo JA and

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Reifsnnyder DH, Trends Pharmacol. Sci. 11:150 [1990]; Beavo J, In: Cyclic Nucleotide Phosphodiesterases: Structure, Regulation and Drug Action., Beavo J and Housley MD (Eds.). Wiley:Chichester, pp. 3-15 [1990]).

- 5 Examples of sub-families include: PDE1 (sometimes written as PDEI), Ca^{2+} /calmodulin dependent; PDE2 (sometimes written as PDEII), cGMP-stimulated; PDE3 (sometimes written as PDEIII), cGMP-inhibited cAMP-hydrolysing; PDE4 (sometimes written as PDEIV), cAMP-specific, rolipram sensitive; PDE5 (sometimes written as PDEV), cGMP-specific; PDE6 (sometimes written as PDEVI), photoreceptor cGMP-specific; PDE7
10 (sometimes written as PDEVII), cAMP-specific, rolipram insensitive; PDE8 (sometimes written as PDEVIII), cAMP-specific IBMX insensitive; PDE9 (sometimes written as PDEIX), cGMP-specific IBMX insensitive; PDE10 (sometimes written as PDEX) dual substrate, IBMX sensitive.
- 15 PDEs contain a conserved C-terminal catalytic domain of ~270 amino acids (Charbonneau *et al* 1986 PNAS **83**(24):9308-12) and an N-terminal domain involved in regulating catalytic activity by binding cofactors, and in specifying subcellular localisation (Juilfs *et al* (1999) Rev Physiol Biochem Pharmacol **135**:67-104).
- 20 Each PDE family may contain two or more isoforms (i.e. there may be two or more PDE isoenzymes). By way of example, mammalian PDE IV, the homologue of the *Drosophila* Dunce gene (Chen CN *et al.*, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. (USA) **83**:9313 [1986]), is known to have four isoforms in the rat (Swinnen JV *et al.*, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. (USA) **86**:5325 [1989]). Human PDEs are also known to occur as isoforms and have splice variants. For example,
25 the cloning of one human isoform of PDEIV from monocytes was reported in 1990 (Livi GP *et al.*, Mol. Cell. Bio., **10**:2678 [1990]). By way of further example, other workers have independently cloned three splice variants of PDEIV, which are now designated hPDEIV-B1, hPDEIV-B2, and hPDEIV-B3.
- 30 Teachings on cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases can also be found in US-A-5932423 and US-A-5932465.

Teachings on a further cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase - namely CN PCDE8 - can be found in WO-A-97/35989. According to WO-A-97/35989, CN PCDE8 has two isozymes -
35 which were designated CN PCDE8A and CN PCDE8B. The term "isozyme" is sometimes referred to in the art as "isoform".

According to WO-A-97/35989, many inhibitors of different PDEs have been identified and some have undergone clinical evaluation. For example, PDEIII inhibitors are being developed as antithrombotic agents, as antihypertensive agents and as cardiotonic agents useful in the treatment of congestive heart failure. Rolipram, a PDEIV inhibitor, has been used in the treatment of depression and other inhibitors of PDEIV are undergoing evaluation as anti-inflammatory agents. Rolipram has also been shown to inhibit lipopolysaccharide (LPS) induced TNF-alpha which has been shown to enhance HIV-1 replication *in vitro*. Therefore, rolipram may inhibit HIV-1 replication (Angel *et al* 1995 AIDS 9:1137-44). Additionally, based on its ability to suppress the production of TNF alpha and beta and interferon gamma, rolipram has been shown to be effective in the treatment of encephalomyelitis, the experimental animal model for multiple sclerosis (Sommer *et al*, 1995 Nat Med 1:244-248) and may be effective in the treatment of tardive dyskinesia (Sasaki *et al*, 1995 Eur J Pharmacol 282:71-76).

According to WO-A-97/35989, there are also non-specific PDE inhibitors such as theophylline, used in the treatment of bronchial asthma and other respiratory diseases, and pentoxifylline, used in the treatment of intermittent claudication and diabetes-induced peripheral vascular disease. Theophylline is thought to act on airway smooth muscle function as well as in an anti-inflammatory or immunomodulatory capacity in the treatment of respiratory diseases (Banner *et al* 1995 Respir J 8:996-1000) where it is thought to act by inhibiting both CN PDE cAMP and cGMP hydrolysis (Banner *et al* 1995 Monaldi Arch Chest Dis 50:286-292). Pentoxifylline, also known to block TNF-alpha production, may inhibit HIV-1 replication (Angel *et al supra*). A list of CN PDE inhibitors is given in Beavo 1995 *supra*.

It has been suggested that selective inhibitors of PDEs, in addition to their isozymes and their subtypes, will lead to more effective therapy with fewer side effects. For example, see the teachings in the reviews of Wieshaar RE *et al*, (J. Med. Chem., 28:537 [1985]), Gienbycz MA (Biochem. Pharm., 43:2041 [1992]) and Lowe JA and Cheng JB (Drugs of the Future, 17:799-807 [1992]).

Thus, for some applications it is desirable to have a selective inhibition of an individual type of PDE. Hence, the cloning and expression of a novel PDE would greatly aid the discovery of selective inhibitors.

SUMMARY ASPECTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

Aspects of the present invention are presented in the claims and in the following commentary.

5 In brief, some aspects of the present invention relate to:

1. Novel amino acids.
2. Novel nucleotide sequences.
3. Assays using said novel sequences.
- 10 4. Compounds/compositions identified by use of said assays.
5. Expression systems comprising or expressing said novel sequences.
6. Methods of treatment based on said novel sequences.
7. Pharmaceutical compositions based on said novel sequences.

15 Other aspects concerning the amino acid sequence of the present invention and/or the nucleotide sequence of the present invention include: a construct comprising or capable of expressing the sequences of the present invention; a vector comprising or capable of expressing the sequences of the present invention; a plasmid comprising or capable of expressing the sequences of present invention; a tissue comprising or capable of
20 expressing the sequences of the present invention; an organ comprising or capable of expressing the sequences of the present invention; a transformed host comprising or capable of expressing the sequences of the present invention; a transformed organism comprising or capable of expressing the sequences of the present invention. The present invention also encompasses methods of expressing the same, such as expression in a
25 micro-organism; including methods for transferring same.

For ease of reference, aspects of the present invention are now discussed under appropriate section headings. However, the teachings under each section are not necessarily limited to each particular section.

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In the following commentary references to "nucleotide sequence of the present invention" and "amino acid sequence of the present invention" refer respectively to any one or more of the nucleotide sequences presented or discussed herein and to any one or more of the amino acid sequences presented or discussed herein. Also, and as used herein, "amino
35 acid sequence" refers to peptide or protein sequences and may refer to portions thereof. In addition, the term "amino acid sequence of the present invention" is synonymous with the phrase "polypeptide sequence of the present invention". Also, the term "nucleotide

sequence of the present invention" is synonymous with the phrase "polynucleotide sequence of the present invention".

DETAILED ASPECTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided an amino acid sequence comprising the sequence presented as Formula I or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof; wherein the amino acid sequence is capable of displaying PDE activity.

Formula I is presented as follows:

Formula I

An amino acid sequence comprising any one or more of peptide sequences or amino acids Z1 - Z26, any of which peptide sequence or amino acid Z1 - Z26 may be separated from another of said peptide sequence or amino acid Z1 - Z26 by a suitable peptide sequence or amino acid residue;
wherein:

Z1 = MSCLMVERCGE (SEQ ID NO:9)

Z2 = LFE

Z3 = P

Z4 = Q

Z5 = KCVCM LGD (SEQ ID NO:10)

Z6 = RLRGQTGV (SEQ ID NO:11)

Z7 = AERRGSYPFIDFRLN (SEQ ID NO:12)

Z8 = TT

Z9 = SGEIGTKKKVKRLLSFQRYFHASRLLRGII PQAPLHLLDEDYLGQARHMLS KVG
(SEQ ID NO:13)

Z10 = WDFDIFLFDRLTNGNSLVTL LCHLFN (SEQ ID NO:14)

Z11 = HGLIHFKLDMVTLHRFLVMVQEDYH (SEQ ID NO:15)

Z12 = NPYHNAVHAADVTQAMHCYLKEPKLASFLTPLDIMLGLLAAAHDVDHPGVNQPF
LIKTNHHLANLYQNMSVLENHHWRSTIGMLRESRLLAHLPKEMT (SEQ ID NO:16)

Z13 = QDIEQQLGSLILATDINRQNEFLTRLKAHLHNKDLRLE (SEQ ID NO:17)

Z14 = QDRHFMLQIALKCADICNPCRIWEMSKQWSERVCEEFYRQG (SEQ ID NO:18)

Z15 = LEQKFELEISPLCNQQKDSIPSIQIGFM (SEQ ID NO:19)

Z16 = YIVEPLFREWA (SEQ ID NO:20)

Z17 = FTGNSTLSENML (SEQ ID NO:21)

Z18 = HLAHNKAQWKSLL (SEQ ID NO:22)

Z19 = QHR

Z20 = RGS

Z21 = D

Z22 = AG

Z23 = E

Z24 = EQ

Z25 = EG

Z26 = P

and wherein the amino acid sequence is made up of more than 200 amino acid residues.

For convenience, we now present a Table indicating the codes used for the amino acids.

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AMINO ACID	THREE LETTER ABBREVIATION	ONE LETTER SYMBOL
Alanine	Ala	A
Arginine	Arg	R
Asparagine	Asn	N
Aspartic acid	Asp	D
Cysteine	Cys	C
Glutamine	Gln	Q
Glutamic acid	Glu	E
Glycine	Gly	G
Histidine	His	H
Isoleucine	Ile	I
Leucine	Leu	L
Lysine	Lys	K
Methionine	Met	M
Phenylalanine	Phe	F
Proline	Pro	P
Serine	Ser	S
Threonine	Thr	T
Tryptophan	Trp	W
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y
Valine	Val	V
Any residue	Xaa	X

Here, Formula I is a generic formula. Formula I has been constructed from sequence analysis of the specific novel sequences presented herein.

- 10 For convenience, the PDE of the present invention is sometimes referred to as PDE_XIV. We also sometimes refer to this enzyme as being PDEXIV. If the enzyme is obtainable from human we use the suffix or prefix HS (or HM) or hs (or hm). If the enzyme is obtainable from mouse we use the suffix or prefix MM (or Mm or mm).
- 15 The PDE of the present invention is capable of catalysing the degradation of cAMP.

For Formula I any one or more of the amino acids may be an analogue thereof.

The term "analogue" as used herein means a sequence having a sequence similar to that of Formula I but wherein non-detrimental (i.e. not detrimental to enzymatic activity) amino acid substitutions or deletions have been made.

- 5 Preferably, the PDE enzyme of the present invention has at least two divalent cation binding motifs within the C-terminal catalytic domain and/or a conserved cAMP dependent protein kinase phosphorylation motif.

- 10 Preferably, the PDE enzyme of the present invention has at least two divalent cation binding motifs within the C-terminal catalytic domain and a conserved cAMP dependent protein kinase phosphorylation motif.

Preferably, the amino acid sequence of Formula I comprises at least 5 of Z1 to Z26.

- 15 Preferably, the amino acid sequence of Formula I comprises at least 10 of Z1 to Z26.

Preferably, the amino acid sequence of Formula I comprises at least 15 of Z1 to Z26.

- 20 Preferably, the amino acid sequence of Formula I comprises at least 20 of Z1 to Z26.

Preferably, the amino acid sequence of Formula I comprises at least 25 of Z1 to Z26.

Preferably, the amino acid sequence of Formula I comprises at least each of Z1 to Z26.

- 25 Preferably the amino acid sequence is made up of more than about 230 amino acid residues.

Preferably the amino acid sequence is made up of more than about 250 amino acid residues.

- 30 Preferably the amino acid sequence is made up of more than about 260 amino acid residues.

Preferably the amino acid sequence is made up of at least 268 amino acid residues.

- 35 Preferably, the amino acid sequence of Formula I comprises at least one or more of Z7, Z9, Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z14, Z15, Z16, Z17 and Z18 or analogues thereof.

Preferably, the amino acid sequence of Formula I comprises at least each of Z7, Z9, Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z14, Z15, Z16, Z17 and Z18 or analogues thereof.

- 5 Preferably, the amino acid sequence of Formula I comprises at least each of Z1, Z5, Z6, Z7, Z9, Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z14, Z15, Z16, Z17 and Z18 or analogues thereof.

A preferred example of an amino acid sequence comprising the sequence presented as Formula I is the amino acid sequence shown as Formula II or a variant, homologue,
10 fragment or derivative thereof.

Formula II

Z1-X1-Z2-X2-Z3-X3-Z4-X4-Z5-X5-Z6-X6-Z7-X7-Z8-X8-Z9-X9-Z10-X10-Z11-X11-Z12-
15 Z13-X12-Z14-X13-Z15-X14-Z16-X15-Z17-X16-Z18-X17-Z19-X18-Z20-X19-Z21-X20-Z22-
X21-Z23-X22-Z24-X23-Z25-X24-Z26

wherein

20 each of Z1 - Z26 is as defined above; and

each of X1 - X24 is independently selected from an optional suitable peptide sequence or amino acid.

- 25 A more preferred example of an amino acid sequence comprising the sequence presented as Formula I is the amino acid sequence shown as Formula III or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof.

Formula III

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Z1-X1-Z2-X2-Z3-X3-Z4-X4-Z5-X5-Z6-X6-Z7-X7-Z8-X8-Z9-X9-Z10-X10-Z11-X11-Z12-
Z13-X12-Z14-X13-Z15-X14-Z16-X15-Z17-X16-Z18-X17-Z19-X18-Z20-X19-Z21-X20-Z22-
X21-Z23-X22-Z24-X23-Z25-X24-Z26

35

wherein

each of Z1 - Z26 is as defined above; and

- 5 X1 = V or I
 X2 = S or N
 X3 = E or D
 X4 = a peptide comprising at least two or more of S, V, N or A
 X5 = V or I
 10 X6 = P or R
 X7 = N or S
 X8 = H or Y
 X9 = T or M
 X10 = S or T
 15 X11 = a peptide comprising at least two or more of G, H, S, Q
 X12 = a peptide comprising at least two or more of D, A, N, V
 X13 = E or D
 X14 = S or T
 X15 = H or R
 20 X16 = G or S
 X17 = a peptide comprising at least two or more of P, R, S, N
 X18 = S or R
 X19 = a peptide comprising at least two or more of S, G, P, D, H, Q
 X20 = H or L
 25 X21 = a peptide comprising at least two or more of Q, G, T, P, A
 X22 = a peptide comprising at least two or more of S, E, T, L
 X23 = optional T
 X24 = a peptide comprising at least two or more of D, S, A, T
 30 A more preferred example of an amino acid sequence comprising the sequence presented
 as Formula I is the amino acid sequence shown as Formula IV or a variant, homologue,
 fragment or derivative thereof.

Formula IV

35 Z1-X1-Z2-X2-Z3-X3-Z4-X4-Z5-X5-Z6-X6-Z7-X7-Z8-X8-Z9-X9-Z10-X10-Z11-X11-Z12-
 Z13-X12-Z14-X13-Z15-X14-Z16-X15-Z17-X16-Z18-X17-Z19-X18-Z20-X19-Z21-X20-Z22-
 X21-Z23-X22-Z24-X23-Z25-X24-Z26

40 wherein

each of Z1 - Z26 is as defined above; and

45 X1 = V or I
 X2 = S or N

X3 = E or D
X4 = SV or NA
X5 = V or I
X6 = P or R
5 X7 = N or S
X8 = H or Y
X9 = T or M
X10 = S or T
X11 = GH or SQ
10 X12 = DA or NV
X13 = E or D
X14 = S or T
X15 = H or R
X16 = G or S
15 X17 = PR or SN
X18 = S or R
X19 = SGSGPDH (SEQ ID NO:23) or GQ
X20 = H or L
X21 = QGT or PAP
20 X22 = SE or TL
X23 = optional T
X24 = DS or AT

An example of a variant of any one of the above Formulae is an amino acid sequence
25 wherein the groupHZ₁₇GZ₁₈PRZ₁₉.... is substituted withRZ₁₇SZ₁₈SNZ₁₉.... .

Preferred examples of an amino acid sequence according to the present invention which
comprises the sequence presented as Formula I include the amino acids shown as: SEQ ID
NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 or SEQ ID NO:5, or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative of
30 any thereof.

It is to be noted that references to any one or more of the Formulae also apply equally to
any one or more of: SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 or SEQ ID NO:5.

35 Preferably references to any one more of the Formulae herein mean any one or more of:
SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 or SEQ ID NO:5.

More preferably references to any one or more of the Formulae mean a reference to SEQ
ID NO:3 or 5.

40 According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided an amino acid
sequence comprising the sequence presented as Formula I.

According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of the present invention.

5 According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a nucleotide sequence comprising the sequence presented as SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6, or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative of any thereof.

10 According to a fifth aspect of the present invention there is provided a nucleotide sequence comprising the sequence presented as SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6.

15 According to a sixth aspect of the present invention there is provided a nucleotide sequence that is capable of hybridising to the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention, or a sequence that is complementary thereto.

According to a seventh aspect of the present invention there is provided a nucleotide sequence that is capable of hybridising to the nucleotide sequence according to the sixth aspect of the present invention, or a sequence that is complementary thereto.

20 According to an eighth aspect of the present invention there is provided a vector comprising the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention.

25 According to a ninth aspect of the present invention there is provided a host cell into which has been incorporated the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention.

30 According to a tenth aspect of the present invention there is provided an assay method for identifying an agent that can affect PDE_XIV activity or expression thereof, the assay method comprising contacting an agent with an amino acid according to the present invention or a nucleotide sequence according to the present invention; and measuring the activity or expression of PDE_XIV; wherein a difference between a) PDE activity or expression in the absence of the agent and b) PDE activity or expression in the presence of the agent is indicative that the agent can affect PDE_XIV activity or expression.

35 Preferably the assay is to screen for agents useful in the treatment of disorders found in any one or more of the putamen, the Caudate nucleus of the brain, the Occipital lobe of the brain, the heart, ovary, the pituitary gland, kidney, liver, small intestine, thymus,

skeletal muscle, leukocyte regions, dorsal root ganglia, uterus, cochlea, small intestine (duodenum), astrocytoma, and appendix.

5 According to an eleventh aspect of the present invention there is provided a process comprising the steps of: (a) performing the assay according to the present invention; (b) identifying one or more agents that do affect PDE_XIV activity or expression; and (c) preparing a quantity of those one or more identified agents.

10 According to a twelfth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of affecting *in vivo* PDE_XIV activity or expression with an agent; wherein the agent is capable of affecting PDE_XIV activity or expression in an *in vitro* assay method; wherein the *in vitro* assay method is the assay method of the present invention.

15 According to a thirteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided the use of an agent in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a disease or condition associated with PDE_XIV, the agent is capable of having an effect on the activity or expression of PDE when assayed *in vitro* by the assay method of the present invention.

20 According to a fourteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided an enzyme capable of having an immunological reaction with an antibody raised against PDE_XIV.

25 According to a fifteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided a nucleotide sequence coding for a PDE, wherein the nucleotide sequence is obtainable from NCIMB 40995 or NCIMB 40996 or NCIMB 41027.

According to a sixteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided a PDE wherein the PDE is expressable from a nucleotide sequence obtainable from NCIMB 40995 or NCIMB 40996 or NCIMB 41027.

30 According to a seventeenth aspect of the present invention there is provided the use of an agent which has an effect on the activity of PDE_XIV or the expression thereof in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a disease or condition associated with PDE_XIV.

35 According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a nucleotide sequence selected from:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence presented as any one of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6;
- (b) a nucleotide sequence that is a variant, homologue, derivative or fragment of the nucleotide sequence presented as any one of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6;
- (c) a nucleotide sequence that is the complement of the nucleotide sequence set out in any one of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6;
- (d) a nucleotide sequence that is the complement of a variant, homologue, derivative or fragment of the nucleotide sequence presented as any one of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence that is capable of hybridising to the nucleotide sequence set out in any one of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6;
- (f) a nucleotide sequence that is capable of hybridising to a variant, homologue, derivative or fragment of the nucleotide sequence presented as any one of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence that is the complement of a nucleotide sequence that is capable of hybridising to the nucleotide sequence set out in any one of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence that is the complement of a nucleotide sequence that is capable of hybridising to a variant, homologue, derivative or fragment of the nucleotide sequence presented as any one of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence that is capable of hybridising to the complement of the nucleotide sequence set out in any one of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6;
- (j) a nucleotide sequence that is capable of hybridising to the complement of a variant, homologue, derivative or fragment of the nucleotide sequence presented as any one of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6;
- (k) a nucleotide sequence which is degenerate as a result of the genetic code to the nucleotides defined in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), or (j);
- (l) a nucleotide sequence comprising any one of (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j) and/or (k).

Other aspects of the present invention are now presented below.

An isolated nucleotide sequence or an isolated protein sequence according to the present invention.

A substantially pure nucleotide sequence or a substantially pure protein sequence according to the present invention.

An assay method for identifying an agent that can affect the expression pattern of the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the activity of the expression product thereof, the assay method comprising: exposing the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the expression product ("EP") thereof with an agent; determining whether the agent modulates (such as affects the expression pattern or activity) the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the expression product thereof.

An agent identified by the assay method of the present invention.

An agent identified by the assay method of the present invention, which agent has hitherto been unknown to have a PDE modulation effect in accordance with the present invention.

A process comprising the steps of: (a) performing the assay of the present invention; (b) identifying one or more agents that affect the expression pattern of the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the activity of the expression product thereof; (c) preparing a quantity of those one or more identified agents.

A process comprising the steps of: (a) performing the assay according to the present invention; (b) identifying one or more agents that affect the expression pattern of the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the activity of the expression product thereof; (c) preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more identified agents.

A process comprising the steps of: (a) performing the assay according to the present invention; (b) identifying one or more agents that affect the expression pattern of the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the activity of the expression product thereof; (c) modifying one or more identified agents to cause a different effect on the expression pattern of the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the activity of the expression product thereof.

Use of an agent identified by an assay according to the present invention in the manufacture of a medicament which affects the expression pattern of the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the activity of the expression product thereof.

A method of treating a target (which target can be a mammal, preferably a human), which method comprises delivering (such as administering or exposing) to the target an

effective amount of an agent capable of modulating the expression pattern of the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the activity of the expression product thereof.

- 5 A method of treating a target (which target can be a mammal, preferably a human), which method comprises delivering (such as administering or exposing) to the target an effective amount of an agent identified by an assay according to the present invention.

- A method of inducing an immunological response in a subject, the method comprising
10 administering to the subject the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the expression product thereof.

PDE_XIV

- 15 As explained above, the present invention relates to a novel PDE enzyme - which we have called PDE_XIV - and to a nucleotide sequence encoding same. The present invention also relates to the use of the novel nucleic acid and amino acid sequences in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. The present invention also relates to the use of the novel nucleic acid and amino acid sequences to evaluate and/or to screen for agents
20 that can modulate phosphodiesterase activity. The present invention further relates to genetically engineered host cells that comprise or express the novel nucleic acid and amino acid sequences to evaluate and/or to screen for agents that can modulate phosphodiesterase activity.

- 25 As used herein, the term "PDE_XIV" refers to a novel family of PDEs which, up until now, were uncharacterised.

- By way of example, we have identified a human PDE_XIV (sometimes referred to as HSPDE_XIV). We have also identified a mouse sequence - which we have called
30 PDE_XIV (sometimes referred to as MMPDE_XIV).

For convenience, and unless otherwise stated, reference to PDE_XIV will include reference to HSPDE_XIV and/or MMPDE_XIV.

- 35 PDE_XIV is believed to be present in, and obtainable from, a variety of sources.

By way of example, PDE_XIV is found in any one or more of the putamen, the Caudate nucleus of the brain, the Occipital lobe of the brain, the heart, ovary, the pituitary gland, kidney, liver, small intestine, thymus, skeletal muscle, leukocyte regions, dorsal root ganglia, uterus, cochlea, small intestine (duodenum), astrocytoma, and appendix.

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We also believe that PDE_XIV is also present in a number of other sources - such as for example: rat, bovine, ovine, porcine, and equine.

10

Preferably, the present invention covers mammalian PDE_XIV which includes but is not limited to any of the above sources.

More preferably, the present invention covers human PDE_XIV.

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The PDE_XIV may be the same as the naturally occurring form - for this aspect, preferably the PDE_XIV is the non-native amino acid sequence (i.e. it is not present in its natural environment) - or is a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof. In addition, or in the alternative, the PDE_XIV is isolated PDE_XIV and/or purified PDE_XIV. The PDE_XIV can be obtainable from or produced by any suitable source, whether natural or not, or it may be synthetic, semi-synthetic or recombinant.

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The PDE_XIV coding sequence may be the same as the naturally occurring form - for this aspect, preferably the PDE_XIV coding sequence is the non-native nucleotide sequence (i.e. it is not present in its natural environment) - or is a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof. In addition, or in the alternative, the PDE_XIV coding sequence is an isolated PDE_XIV coding sequence and/or a purified PDE_XIV coding sequence. The PDE_XIV coding sequence can be obtainable from or produced by any suitable source, whether natural or not, or it may be synthetic, semi-synthetic or recombinant.

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PDE_XIV and/or its coding sequence and/or a sequence capable of hybridising thereto is/are useful for testing the selectivity of drug candidates between different PDEs.

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PDE_XIV is believed to be able to catalyse the conversion of cAMP to AMP.

35

Preferred aspects of the present invention include a recombinant PDE_XIV enzyme and a recombinant nucleotide sequence encoding a PDE_XIV enzyme.

Preferably the recombinant PDE_XIV enzyme and/or the recombinant nucleotide sequence of the present invention are a recombinant mammalian PDE_XIV enzyme and/or a recombinant mammalian nucleotide sequence.

- 5 Preferably the recombinant PDE_XIV enzyme and/or the recombinant nucleotide sequence of the present invention are a recombinant human PDE_XIV enzyme and/or a recombinant human nucleotide sequence.

10 In accordance with the present invention, the recombinant PDE_XIV enzyme has at least the formula presented as Formula I.

Either or both of the nucleotide sequence coding for PDE_XIV or the enzyme PDE_XIV itself may be used to screen for agents that can affect PDE_XIV activity. In particular, the nucleotide sequence coding for PDE_XIV or PDE_XIV itself may be used to screen for
15 agents that can inhibit PDE_XIV activity. In addition, the nucleotide sequence coding for PDE_XIV or the enzyme PDE_XIV itself may be used to screen for agents that selectively affect PDE_XIV activity, such as selectively inhibit PDE_XIV activity.

Furthermore, the nucleotide sequence coding for PDE_XIV or a sequence that is
20 complementary thereto may also be used in assays to detect the presence of PDE_XIV coding sequences in human cells. These assays would provide information regarding the tissue distribution of this enzyme and its biological relevance with respect to particular disease states.

25 The present invention also covers antibodies to PDE_XIV (including a derivative, fragment, homologue or variant thereof). The antibodies for PDE_XIV may be used in assays to detect the presence of PDE_XIV in human cells. These assays would provide information regarding the tissue distribution of this enzyme and its biological relevance with respect to particular disease states.

30 In particular, any one or more of PDE_XIV isozymes, the nucleotide sequences coding for same, the nucleotide sequences that are complementary to same, and the antibodies directed to same may be used in assays to screen for agents that selectively affect one of the isozymes. These assays would provide information regarding the tissue distribution of
35 each of the isozymes and to provide information regarding the biological relevance of each of the isozymes with respect to particular disease states. These assays would also allow

workers to test for and identify agents that are useful to affect the expression of or activity of PDE_XIV - such as in a particular tissue or in a particular disease state.

POLYPEPTIDE OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

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The term "polypeptide" - which is interchangeable with the term "protein" - includes single-chain polypeptide molecules as well as multiple-polypeptide complexes where individual constituent polypeptides are linked by covalent or non-covalent means.

10 Preferably, the polypeptide of the present invention is a single-chain polypeptide.

Polypeptides of the present invention may be in a substantially isolated form. It will be understood that the polypeptide may be mixed with carriers or diluents which will not interfere with the intended purpose of the polypeptide and still be regarded as substantially isolated. A polypeptide of the present invention may also be in a substantially purified form, in which case it will generally comprise the polypeptide in a preparation in which more than 90%, e.g. 95%, 98% or 99% of the polypeptide in the preparation is a polypeptide of the present invention. Polypeptides of the present invention may be modified for example by the addition of histidine residues to assist their purification or by the addition of a signal sequence to promote their secretion from a cell as discussed below.

Polypeptides of the present invention may be produced by synthetic means (e.g. as described by Geysen *et al.*, 1996) or recombinantly, as described below.

25

In a preferred embodiment, the amino acid sequence *per se* the present invention does not cover the native PDE_XIV according to the present invention when it is in its natural environment and when it has been expressed by its native nucleotide coding sequence which is also in its natural environment and when that nucleotide sequence is under the control of its native promoter which is also in its natural environment. For ease of reference, we have called this preferred embodiment the "non-native amino acid sequence".

30

The terms "variant", "homologue" or "fragment" in relation to the amino acid sequence for the enzyme of the present invention include any substitution of, variation of, modification of, replacement of, deletion of or addition of one (or more) amino acid from or to the sequence providing the resultant enzyme has PDE_XIV activity, preferably being at least as biologically active as the enzyme shown in the attached sequence listings. In particular, the

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term "homologue" covers homology with respect to structure and/or function. With respect to sequence homology, preferably there is at least 75%, more preferably at least 85%, more preferably at least 90% homology to the sequence shown as Formula I. More preferably there is at least 95%, more preferably at least 98%, homology to the sequence shown as Formula I. More preferably there is at least 75%, more preferably at least 85%, more preferably at least 90% homology to any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings. More preferably there is at least 95%, more preferably at least 98%, homology to any one of the sequence shown as shown in the attached sequence listings.

Typically, the types of amino acid substitutions that could be made should maintain the hydrophobicity/hydrophilicity of the amino acid sequence. Amino acid substitutions may be made, for example from 1; 2 or 3 to 10, 20 or 30 substitutions provided that the modified sequence retains the ability to act as a PDE enzyme in accordance with present invention. Amino acid substitutions may include the use of non-naturally occurring analogues, for example to increase blood plasma half-life.

The amino acid sequence of the present invention may be produced by expression of a nucleotide sequence coding for same in a suitable expression system.

In addition, or in the alternative, the protein itself could be produced using chemical methods to synthesize a PDE amino acid sequence, in whole or in part. For example, peptides can be synthesized by solid phase techniques, cleaved from the resin, and purified by preparative high performance liquid chromatography (e.g., Creighton (1983) *Proteins Structures And Molecular Principles*, WH Freeman and Co, New York NY). The composition of the synthetic peptides may be confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (e.g., the Edman degradation procedure).

Direct peptide synthesis can be performed using various solid-phase techniques (Roberge JY *et al* (1995) *Science* 269: 202-204) and automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using the ABI 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer) in accordance with the instructions provided by the manufacturer. Additionally, the amino acid sequence of PDE, or any part thereof, may be altered during direct synthesis and/or combined using chemical methods with a sequence from other subunits, or any part thereof, to produce a variant polypeptide.

In another embodiment of the invention, a PDE natural, modified or recombinant sequence may be ligated to a heterologous sequence to encode a fusion protein. For

example, for screening of peptide libraries for inhibitors of PDE activity, it may be useful to encode a chimeric PDE protein expressing a heterologous epitope that is recognised by a commercially available antibody. A fusion protein may also be engineered to contain a cleavage site located between a PDE sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that the PDE may be cleaved and purified away from the heterologous moiety.

PDE may also be expressed as a recombinant protein with one or more additional polypeptide domains added to facilitate protein purification. Such purification facilitating domains include, but are not limited to, metal chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow purification on immobilised metals (Porath J (1992) Protein Expr Purif 3 :263-281), protein A domains that allow purification on immobilised immunoglobulin, and the domain utilised in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex Corp, Seattle, WA). The inclusion of a cleavable linker sequence such as Factor XA or enterokinase (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) between the purification domain and PDE is useful to facilitate purification. In a preferred aspect, the enzyme is expressed with a FLAG epitope tag in order to facilitate isolation and purification of the expressed enzyme.

Specific amino acid sequences of PDE_XIV are shown as SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:3 and SEQ ID NO:5. However, the present invention encompasses amino acid sequences encoding other members from the PDE_XIV family which would include amino acid sequences having at least 60% identity (more preferably at least 75% identity) to any one of the amino acid sequences. As indicated, suitable generic formulae for the PDE_XIV family in accordance with the present invention are presented as Formula I.

Polypeptides of the present invention also include fragments of the presented amino acid sequence and variants thereof. Suitable fragments will be at least 5, e.g. at least 10, 12, 15 or 20 amino acids in size.

Polypeptides of the present invention may also be modified to contain one or more (e.g. at least 2, 3, 5, or 10) substitutions, deletions or insertions, including conserved substitutions. These aspects are discussed in a later section.

NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The term "nucleotide sequence" as used herein refers to an oligonucleotide sequence or polynucleotide sequence, and variants, homologues, fragments and derivatives thereof

(such as portions thereof). The nucleotide sequence may be DNA or RNA which may be of genomic or synthetic or recombinant origin which may be double-stranded or single-stranded whether representing the sense or antisense strand.

5 Preferably, the term "nucleotide sequence" means DNA.

More preferably, the term "nucleotide sequence" means DNA prepared by use of recombinant DNA techniques (i.e. recombinant DNA).

10 In a preferred embodiment, the nucleotide sequence *per se* of the present invention does not cover the native nucleotide coding sequence according to the present invention in its natural environment when it is under the control of its native promoter which is also in its natural environment. For ease of reference, we have called this preferred embodiment the "non-native nucleotide sequence".

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The nucleotide sequences of the present invention may include within them synthetic or modified nucleotides. A number of different types of modification to oligonucleotides are known in the art. These include methylphosphonate and phosphorothioate backbones, addition of acridine or polylysine chains at the 3' and/or 5' ends of the molecule. For the
20 purposes of the present invention, it is to be understood that the nucleotide sequences described herein may be modified by any method available in the art. Such modifications may be carried out in to enhance the *in vivo* activity or life span of nucleotide sequences of the present invention.

25 The present invention also encompasses nucleotide sequences that are complementary to the sequences presented herein, or any derivative, fragment or derivative thereof. If the sequence is complementary to a fragment thereof then that sequence can be used a probe to identify similar coding sequences in other organisms etc.

30 The present invention also encompasses nucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridising to the sequences presented herein, or any derivative, fragment or derivative thereof.

35 The present invention also encompasses nucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridising to the sequences that are complementary to the sequences presented herein, or any derivative, fragment or derivative thereof.

The term "variant" also encompasses sequences that are complementary to sequences that are capable of hybridising to the nucleotide sequences presented herein.

Preferably, the term "variant" encompasses sequences that are complementary to sequences that are capable of hybridising under stringent conditions (e.g. 55°C and 0.2xSSC {1xSSC = 0.15 M NaCl, 0.015 Na₃ citrate pH 7.0}) to the nucleotide sequences presented herein.

More preferably, the term "variant" encompasses sequences that are complementary to sequences that are capable of hybridising under high stringent conditions (e.g. 65°C and 0.1xSSC {1xSSC = 0.15 M NaCl, 0.015 Na₃ citrate pH 7.0}) to the nucleotide sequences presented herein.

The present invention also relates to nucleotide sequences that can hybridise to the nucleotide sequences of the present invention (including complementary sequences of those presented herein).

The present invention also relates to nucleotide sequences that are complementary to sequences that can hybridise to the nucleotide sequences of the present invention (including complementary sequences of those presented herein).

Also included within the scope of the present invention are polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridising to the nucleotide sequences presented herein under conditions of intermediate to maximal stringency.

In a preferred aspect, the present invention covers nucleotide sequences that can hybridise to the nucleotide sequence of the present invention, or the complement thereof, under stringent conditions (e.g. 55°C and 0.2xSSC).

In a more preferred aspect, the present invention covers nucleotide sequences that can hybridise to the nucleotide sequence of the present invention, or the complement thereof, under high stringent conditions (e.g. 65°C and 0.1xSSC).

Exemplary nucleic acids can alternatively be characterised as those nucleotide sequences which encode a PDE_{XIV} protein and hybridise to any one or more of the DNA sequences shown in the attached sequence listings. Preferred are such sequences

encoding PDE_XIV which hybridise under high-stringency conditions to any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or the complement thereof.

Advantageously, the invention provides nucleic acid sequences which are capable of hybridising, under stringent conditions, to a fragment of any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or the complement thereof. Preferably, the fragment is between 15 and 50 bases in length. Advantageously, it is about 25 bases in length.

The terms "variant", "homologue" or "fragment" in relation to the nucleotide sequence coding for the preferred enzyme of the present invention include any substitution of, variation of, modification of, replacement of, deletion of or addition of one (or more) nucleic acid from or to the sequence providing the resultant nucleotide sequence codes for or is capable of coding for an enzyme having PDE_XIV activity, preferably being at least as biologically active as the enzyme encoded by any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings. In particular, the term "homologue" covers homology with respect to structure and/or function providing the resultant nucleotide sequence codes for or is capable of coding for an enzyme having PDE_XIV activity. With respect to sequence homology, preferably there is at least 75%, more preferably at least 85%, more preferably at least 90% homology to a nucleotide sequence coding for the amino acid sequence shown as Formula I. More preferably there is at least 95%, more preferably at least 98% homology to a nucleotide sequence coding for the amino acid sequence shown as Formula I. Preferably, with respect to sequence homology, preferably there is at least 75%, more preferably at least 85%, more preferably at least 90% homology to any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings. More preferably there is at least 95%, more preferably at least 98%, homology to any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings.

As indicated, the present invention relates to a DNA sequence (preferably a cDNA sequence) encoding PDE_XIV. In particular, the present invention relates to cDNA sequences encoding PDE_XIV.

The present invention also relates to DNA segments comprising the DNA sequence of any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or allelic variations of such sequences.

The present invention also relates to polypeptides produced by expression in a host cell into which has been incorporated the foregoing DNA sequences or allelic variations thereof.

The present invention also relates provides DNA comprising the DNA sequence of any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or an allelic variation thereof.

- 5 The present invention also relates to non-native DNA comprising the DNA sequence of any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or an allelic variation thereof.

A highly preferred aspect of the present invention relates to recombinant DNA comprising the DNA sequence of any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or
10 an allelic variation thereof.

Polynucleotides of the present invention include nucleotide acid sequences encoding the polypeptides of the present invention. It will appreciated that a range of different polynucleotides encode a given amino acid sequence as a consequence of the
15 degeneracy of the genetic code.

By knowledge of the amino acid sequences set out herein it is possible to devise partial and full-length nucleic acid sequences such as cDNA and/or genomic clones that encode the polypeptides of the present invention. For example, polynucleotides of the present
20 invention may be obtained using degenerate PCR which will use primers designed to target sequences encoding the amino acid sequences presented herein. The primers will typically contain multiple degenerate positions. However, to minimise degeneracy, sequences will be chosen that encode regions of the amino acid sequences presented herein containing amino acids such as methionine which are coded for by only one triplet.
25 In addition, sequences will be chosen to take into account codon usage in the organism whose nucleic acid is used as the template DNA for the PCR procedure. PCR will be used at stringency conditions lower than those used for cloning sequences with single sequence (non-degenerate) primers against known sequences.

30 Nucleic acid sequences obtained by PCR that encode polypeptide fragments of the present invention may then be used to obtain larger sequences using hybridisation library screening techniques. For example a PCR clone may be labelled with radioactive atoms and used to screen a cDNA or genomic library from other species, preferably other mammalian species. Hybridisation conditions will typically be conditions of medium to
35 high stringency (for example 0.03M sodium chloride and 0.03M sodium citrate at from about 50°C to about 60°C).

Degenerate nucleic acid probes encoding all or part of the amino acid sequence may also be used to probe cDNA and/or genomic libraries from other species, preferably other mammalian species. However, it is preferred to carry out PCR techniques initially to obtain a single sequence for use in further screening procedures.

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In accordance with the present invention, PDE_XIV polynucleotide sequences which encode PDE_XIV, fragments of the polypeptide, fusion proteins or functional equivalents thereof, may be used to generate recombinant DNA molecules that direct the expression of PDE_XIV in appropriate host cells. Due to the inherent degeneracy of the genetic code, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence, may be used to clone and express PDE_XIV. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, it may be advantageous to produce PDE-encoding nucleotide sequences possessing non-naturally occurring codons. Codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host (Murray E *et al* (1989) Nuc Acids Res 17:477-10 508) can be selected, for example, to increase the rate of PDE_XIV expression or to produce recombinant RNA transcripts having desirable properties, such as a longer half-life, than transcripts produced from naturally occurring sequence.

Polynucleotide sequences of the present invention obtained using the techniques described above may be used to obtain further homologous sequences and variants using the techniques described above. They may also be modified for use in expressing the polypeptides of the present invention in a variety of host cells systems, for example to optimise codon preferences for a particular host cell in which the polynucleotide sequences are being expressed. Other sequence changes may be desired in order to 20 introduce restriction enzyme recognition sites, or to alter the property or function of the polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides.

Altered PDE_XIV polynucleotide sequences which may be used in accordance with the invention include deletions, insertions or substitutions of different nucleotide residues resulting in a polynucleotide that encodes the same or a functionally equivalent PDE. The protein may also have deletions, insertions or substitutions of amino acid residues which produce a silent change and result in a functionally equivalent PDE. Deliberate amino acid substitutions may be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues as long as 30 the biological activity of PDE is retained. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity

values include leucine, isoleucine, valine, glycine, alanine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, phenylalanine, and tyrosine.

Included within the scope of the present invention are alleles of PDE. As used herein, an "allele" or "allelic sequence" is an alternative form of PDE. Alleles result from a mutation, i.e., a change in the nucleic acid sequence, and generally produce altered mRNAs or polypeptides whose structure or function may or may not be altered. Any given gene may have none, one or many allelic forms. Common mutational changes which give rise to alleles are generally ascribed to deletions, additions or substitutions of amino acids. Each of these types of changes may occur alone, or in combination with the others, one or more times in a given sequence.

The term "allele" also includes genetic polymorphisms, such as SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphisms).

The nucleotide sequences of the present invention may be engineered in order to alter a PDE coding sequence for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the cloning, processing and/or expression of the gene product. For example, mutations may be introduced using techniques which are well known in the art, e.g., site-directed mutagenesis to insert new restriction sites, to alter glycosylation patterns or to change codon preference.

Polynucleotides of the present invention may be used to produce a primer, e.g. a PCR primer, a primer for an alternative amplification reaction, a probe e.g. labelled with a revealing label by conventional means using radioactive or non-radioactive labels, or the polynucleotides may be cloned into vectors. Such primers, probes and other fragments will be at least 15, preferably at least 20, for example at least 25, 30 or 40 nucleotides in length, and are also encompassed by the term polynucleotides of the present invention as used herein.

Polynucleotides or primers of the present invention may carry a revealing label. Suitable labels include radioisotopes such as ^{32}P or ^{35}S , enzyme labels, or other protein labels such as biotin. Such labels may be added to polynucleotides or primers of the present invention and may be detected using by techniques known *per se*.

Polynucleotides such as a DNA polynucleotide and primers according to the present invention may be produced recombinantly, synthetically, or by any means available to those of skill in the art. They may also be cloned by standard techniques.

- 5 In general, primers will be produced by synthetic means, involving a step wise manufacture of the desired nucleic acid sequence one nucleotide at a time. Techniques for accomplishing this using automated techniques are readily available in the art.

- 10 Longer polynucleotides will generally be produced using recombinant means, for example using a PCR (polymerase chain reaction) cloning techniques. This will involve making a pair of primers (e.g. of about 15-30 nucleotides) to a region of the nucleotide sequence which it is desired to clone, bringing the primers into contact with mRNA or cDNA obtained from a fungal, plant or prokaryotic cell, performing a polymerase chain reaction under conditions which bring about amplification of the desired region, isolating the
15 amplified fragment (e.g. by purifying the reaction mixture on an agarose gel) and recovering the amplified DNA. The primers may be designed to contain suitable restriction enzyme recognition sites so that the amplified DNA can be cloned into a suitable cloning vector.

- 20 DNA molecules may be modified to increase intracellular stability and half-life. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences of the 5' and/or 3' ends of the molecule or the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages within the backbone of the molecule.

- 25 As mentioned earlier, the present invention also relates to nucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridising to all or part of any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or an allelic variation thereof. These nucleotide sequences may be used in anti-sense techniques to modify PDE_XIV expression. Alternatively, these sequences (or portions thereof) can be used as a probe, or for amplifying all or part of such sequence
30 when used as a polymerase chain reaction primer.

- In addition to the recombinant DNA sequences, genomic sequences are also of utility in the context of drug discovery. It may be valuable to inhibit the mRNA transcription of a particular isoform rather than to inhibit its translated protein. This may be true with
35 PDE_XIV, if there are splice variants and wherein those different splice variants may be transcribed from different promoters. There is precedent for multiple promoters directing

the transcription of a mouse brain 2',3'-cyclic-nucleotide 3' phosphodiesterase (Kurihara T *et al.*, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm. 170:1074 [1990]).

Another utility of the invention is that the DNA sequences, once known, give the information needed to design assays to specifically detect isoenzymes or splice variants. Isozyme-specific PCR primer pairs are but one example of an assay that depends completely on the knowledge of the specific DNA sequence of the isozyme or splice variant. Such an assay allows detection of mRNA for the isozyme to access the tissue distribution and biological relevance of each isozyme to a particular disease state. It also allows identification of cell lines that may naturally express only one isozyme - a discovery that might obviate the need to express recombinant genes. If specific PDE_XIV isozymes are shown to associated with a particular disease state, the invention would be valuable in the design of diagnostic assays to detect the presence of isozyme mRNA.

An abnormal level of nucleotide sequences encoding a PDE_XIV in a biological sample may reflect a chromosomal aberration, such as a nucleic acid deletion or mutation. Accordingly, nucleotide sequences encoding a PDE_XIV provide the basis for probes which can be used diagnostically to detect chromosomal aberrations such as deletions, mutations or chromosomal translocations in the gene encoding PDE. PDE_XIV gene expression may be altered in such disease states or there may be a chromosomal aberration present in the region of the gene encoding a PDE_XIV.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the coding sequence of PDE could be synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art (see Caruthers MH *et al* (1980) Nuc Acids Res Symp Ser 215-23, Horn T *et al* (1980) Nuc Acids Res Symp Ser 225-232).

NATURALLY OCCURRING

As used herein "naturally occurring" refers to a PDE_XIV with an amino acid sequence found in nature.

ISOLATED/PURIFIED

As used herein, the terms "isolated" and "purified" refer to molecules, either nucleic or amino acid sequences, that are removed from their natural environment and isolated or separated from at least one other component with which they are naturally associated.

BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE

As used herein "biologically active" refers to a PDE_XIV according to the present invention - such as a recombinant PDE_XIV - having a similar structural function (but not necessarily to the same degree), and/or similar regulatory function (but not necessarily to the same degree), and/or similar biochemical function (but not necessarily to the same degree) and/or immunological activity (but not necessarily to the same degree) of the naturally occurring PDE_XIV. Specifically, a PDE_XIV of the present invention has the ability to hydrolyse a cyclic nucleotide, which is one of the characteristic activities of the PDE enzyme of the present invention.

IMMUNOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

As used herein, "immunological activity" is defined as the capability of the natural, recombinant or synthetic PDE_XIV or any oligopeptide thereof, to induce a specific immune response in appropriate animals or cells and to bind with specific antibodies.

DERIVATIVE

The term "derivative" as used herein in relation to the amino acid sequence includes chemical modification of a PDE_XIV. Illustrative of such modifications would be replacement of hydrogen by an alkyl, acyl, or amino group.

DELETION

As used herein a "deletion" is defined as a change in either nucleotide or amino acid sequence in which one or more nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively, are absent.

INSERTION/ADDITION

As used herein an "insertion" or "addition" is a change in a nucleotide or amino acid sequence which has resulted in the addition of one or more nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively, as compared to the naturally occurring PDE.

SUBSTITUTION

As used herein "substitution" results from the replacement of one or more nucleotides or amino acids by different nucleotides or amino acids, respectively.

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HOMOLOGUE

The term "homologue" with respect to the nucleotide sequence of the present invention and the amino acid sequence of the present invention may be synonymous with allelic variations of the sequences.

10

In particular, the term "homology" as used herein may be equated with the term "identity". Here, sequence homology with respect to the nucleotide sequence of the present invention and the amino acid sequence of the present invention can be determined by a simple "eyeball" comparison (i.e. a strict comparison) of any one or more of the sequences with another sequence to see if that other sequence has at least 75% identity to the sequence(s). Relative sequence homology (i.e. sequence identity) can also be determined by commercially available computer programs that can calculate % homology between two or more sequences. A typical example of such a computer program is CLUSTAL.

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% homology may be calculated over contiguous sequences, i.e. one sequence is aligned with the other sequence and each amino acid in one sequence directly compared with the corresponding amino acid in the other sequence, one residue at a time. This is called an "ungapped" alignment. Typically, such ungapped alignments are performed only over a relatively short number of residues (for example less than 50 contiguous amino acids).

25

Although this is a very simple and consistent method, it fails to take into consideration that, for example, in an otherwise identical pair of sequences, one insertion or deletion will cause the following amino acid residues to be put out of alignment, thus potentially resulting in a large reduction in % homology when a global alignment is performed. Consequently, most sequence comparison methods are designed to produce optimal alignments that take into consideration possible insertions and deletions without penalising unduly the overall homology score. This is achieved by inserting "gaps" in the sequence alignment to try to maximise local homology.

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However, these more complex methods assign "gap penalties" to each gap that occurs in the alignment so that, for the same number of identical amino acids, a sequence alignment

with as few gaps as possible - reflecting higher relatedness between the two compared sequences - will achieve a higher score than one with many gaps. "Affine gap costs" are typically used that charge a relatively high cost for the existence of a gap and a smaller penalty for each subsequent residue in the gap. This is the most commonly used gap scoring system. High gap penalties will of course produce optimised alignments with fewer gaps. Most alignment programs allow the gap penalties to be modified. However, it is preferred to use the default values when using such software for sequence comparisons. For example when using the GCG Wisconsin Bestfit package (see below) the default gap penalty for amino acid sequences is -12 for a gap and -4 for each extension.

Calculation of maximum % homology therefore firstly requires the production of an optimal alignment, taking into consideration gap penalties. A suitable computer program for carrying out such an alignment is the GCG Wisconsin Bestfit package (University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Devereux *et al.*, 1984, *Nucleic Acids Research* 12:387). Examples of other software than can perform sequence comparisons include, but are not limited to, the BLAST package (see Ausubel *et al.*, 1999 *ibid* – Chapter 18), FASTA (Atschul *et al.*, 1990, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 403-410) and the GENWORKS suite of comparison tools. Both BLAST and FASTA are available for off-line and on-line searching (see Ausubel *et al.*, 1999 *ibid*, pages 7-58 to 7-60). However, for some applications it is preferred to use the GCG Bestfit program.

Although the final % homology can be measured in terms of identity, in some cases, the alignment process itself is typically not based on an all-or-nothing pair comparison. Instead, a scaled similarity score matrix is generally used that assigns scores to each pairwise comparison based on chemical similarity or evolutionary distance. An example of such a matrix commonly used is the BLOSUM62 matrix - the default matrix for the BLAST suite of programs. GCG Wisconsin programs generally use either the public default values or a custom symbol comparison table if supplied (see user manual for further details). It is preferred to use the public default values for the GCG package, or in the case of other software, the default matrix, such as BLOSUM62.

Once the software has produced an optimal alignment, it is possible to calculate % homology, preferably % sequence identity. The software typically does this as part of the sequence comparison and generates a numerical result.

As indicated, for some applications, sequence homology (or identity) may be determined using any suitable homology algorithm, using for example default parameters.

Advantageously, the BLAST algorithm is employed, with parameters set to default values. The BLAST algorithm is described in detail at http://www.ncbi.nih.gov/BLAST/blast_help.html. The search parameters are defined as follows, and are advantageously set to the defined default parameters.

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Advantageously, "substantial homology" when assessed by BLAST equates to sequences which match with an EXPECT value of at least about 7, preferably at least about 9 and most preferably 10 or more. The default threshold for EXPECT in BLAST searching is usually 10.

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BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) is the heuristic search algorithm employed by the programs **blastp**, **blastn**, **blastx**, **tblastn**, and **tblastx**; these programs ascribe significance to their findings using the statistical methods of Karlin and Altschul (see http://www.ncbi.nih.gov/BLAST/blast_help.html) with a few enhancements. The BLAST programs were tailored for sequence similarity searching, for example to identify homologues to a query sequence. The programs are not generally useful for motif-style searching. For a discussion of basic issues in similarity searching of sequence databases, see Altschul et al (1994) Nature Genetics 6:119-129.

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20 The five BLAST programs available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov> perform the following tasks:

blastp compares an amino acid query sequence against a protein sequence database;

25 **blastn** compares a nucleotide query sequence against a nucleotide sequence database;

blastx compares the six-frame conceptual translation products of a nucleotide query sequence (both strands) against a protein sequence database;

30 **tblastn** compares a protein query sequence against a nucleotide sequence database dynamically translated in all six reading frames (both strands).

tblastx compares the six-frame translations of a nucleotide query sequence against the six-frame translations of a nucleotide sequence database.

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BLAST uses the following search parameters:

HISTOGRAM Display a histogram of scores for each search; default is yes. (See parameter H in the BLAST Manual).

- 5 DESCRIPTIONS Restricts the number of short descriptions of matching sequences reported to the number specified; default limit is 100 descriptions. (See parameter V in the manual page). See also EXPECT and CUTOFF.

- 10 ALIGNMENTS Restricts database sequences to the number specified for which high-scoring segment pairs (HSPs) are reported; the default limit is 50. If more database sequences than this happen to satisfy the statistical significance threshold for reporting (see EXPECT and CUTOFF below), only the matches ascribed the greatest statistical significance are reported. (See parameter B in the BLAST Manual).

- 15 EXPECT The statistical significance threshold for reporting matches against database sequences; the default value is 10, such that 10 matches are expected to be found merely by chance, according to the stochastic model of Karlin and Altschul (1990). If the statistical significance ascribed to a match is greater than the EXPECT threshold, the match will not be reported. Lower EXPECT thresholds are more stringent, leading to
20 fewer chance matches being reported. Fractional values are acceptable. (See parameter E in the BLAST Manual).

- CUTOFF Cutoff score for reporting high-scoring segment pairs. The default value is calculated from the EXPECT value (see above). HSPs are reported for a database
25 sequence only if the statistical significance ascribed to them is at least as high as would be ascribed to a lone HSP having a score equal to the CUTOFF value. Higher CUTOFF values are more stringent, leading to fewer chance matches being reported. (See parameter S in the BLAST Manual). Typically, significance thresholds can be more intuitively managed using EXPECT.

30

- MATRIX Specify an alternate scoring matrix for BLASTP, BLASTX, TBLASTN and TBLASTX. The default matrix is BLOSUM62 (Henikoff & Henikoff, 1992). The valid alternative choices include: PAM40, PAM120, PAM250 and IDENTITY. No alternate scoring matrices are available for BLASTN; specifying the MATRIX directive in BLASTN
35 requests returns an error response.

STRAND Restrict a TBLASTN search to just the top or bottom strand of the database sequences; or restrict a BLASTN, BLASTX or TBLASTX search to just reading frames on the top or bottom strand of the query sequence.

- 5 **FILTER** Mask off segments of the query sequence that have low compositional complexity, as determined by the SEG program of Wootton & Federhen (1993) Computers and Chemistry 17:149-163, or segments consisting of short-periodicity internal repeats, as determined by the XNU program of Claverie & States (1993) Computers and Chemistry 17:191-201, or, for BLASTN, by the DUST program of Tatusov and Lipman
10 (see <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>). Filtering can eliminate statistically significant but biologically uninteresting reports from the blast output (e.g., hits against common acidic-, basic- or proline-rich regions), leaving the more biologically interesting regions of the query sequence available for specific matching against database sequences.
- 15 Low complexity sequence found by a filter program is substituted using the letter "N" in nucleotide sequence (e.g., "NNNNNNNNNNNNNN") and the letter "X" in protein sequences (e.g., "XXXXXXXXXX").

Filtering is only applied to the query sequence (or its translation products), not to
20 database sequences. Default filtering is DUST for BLASTN, SEG for other programs.

It is not unusual for nothing at all to be masked by SEG, XNU, or both, when applied to sequences in SWISS-PROT, so filtering should not be expected to always yield an effect. Furthermore, in some cases, sequences are masked in their entirety, indicating that the
25 statistical significance of any matches reported against the unfiltered query sequence should be suspect.

NCBI-gi Causes NCBI gi identifiers to be shown in the output, in addition to the accession and/or locus name.

30

Most preferably, sequence comparisons are conducted using the simple BLAST search algorithm provided at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST>.

Should Gap Penalties be used when determining sequence identity, then preferably the
35 following parameters are used:

FOR BLAST	
GAP OPEN	0
GAP EXTENSION	0

FOR CLUSTAL	DNA	PROTEIN	
WORD SIZE	2	1	K triple
GAP PENALTY	10	10	
GAP EXTENSION	0.1	0.1	

Other computer program methods to determine identify and similarity between the two sequences include but are not limited to the GCG program package (Devereux et al 1984 Nucleic Acids Research 12: 387 and FASTA (Atschul et al 1990 J Molec Biol 403-410).

POLYPEPTIDE VARIANTS AND DERIVATIVES

The terms "variant" or "derivative" in relation to the amino acid sequences of the present invention includes any substitution of, variation of, modification of, replacement of, deletion of or addition of one (or more) amino acids from or to the sequence providing the resultant amino acid sequence has PDE activity, preferably having at least the same activity as any one of the polypeptides presented in the sequence listings.

The sequences of the present invention may be modified for use in the present invention. Typically, modifications are made that maintain the PDE activity of the sequence. Amino acid substitutions may be made, for example from 1, 2 or 3 to 10, 20 or 30 substitutions provided that the modified sequence retains the PDE activity. Amino acid substitutions may include the use of non-naturally occurring analogues, for example to increase blood plasma half-life of a therapeutically administered polypeptide.

Conservative substitutions may be made, for example according to the Table below. Amino acids in the same block in the second column and preferably in the same line in the third column may be substituted for each other:

ALIPHATIC	Non-polar	G A P
		I L V
	Polar - uncharged	C S T M
		N Q
	Polar - charged	D E
		K R
AROMATIC		H F W Y

As indicated above, proteins of the invention are typically made by recombinant means, for example as described herein, and/or by using synthetic means using techniques well known to skilled persons such as solid phase synthesis. Variants and derivatives of such sequences include fusion proteins, wherein the fusion proteins comprise at least the amino acid sequence of the present invention being linked (directly or indirectly) to another amino acid sequence. These other amino acid sequences - which are sometimes referred to as fusion protein partners - will typically impart a favourable functionality - such as to aid extraction and purification of the amino acid sequence of the present invention. Examples of fusion protein partners include glutathione-S-transferase (GST), 6xHis, GAL4 (DNA binding and/or transcriptional activation domains) and β -galactosidase. It may also be convenient to include a proteolytic cleavage site between the fusion protein partner and the protein sequence of the present invention so as to allow removal of the latter. Preferably the fusion protein partner will not hinder the function of the protein of the present invention.

POLYNUCLEOTIDE VARIANTS AND DERIVATIVES

The terms "variant" or "derivative" in relation to the nucleotide sequence of the present invention include any substitution of, variation of, modification of, replacement of, deletion of or addition of one (or more) nucleic acid from or to the sequence providing the resultant nucleotide sequence codes for a polypeptide having PDE activity, preferably having at least the same activity as sequences presented in the sequence listings.

As indicated above, with respect to sequence homology, preferably there is at least 75%, more preferably at least 85%, more preferably at least 90% homology to the sequences shown in the sequence listing herein. More preferably there is at least 95%, more preferably at least 98%, homology. Nucleotide homology comparisons may be conducted as described above. For some applications, a preferred sequence comparison program is the GCG Wisconsin Bestfit program described above. The default scoring matrix has a

match value of 10 for each identical nucleotide and -9 for each mismatch. The default gap creation penalty is -50 and the default gap extension penalty is -3 for each nucleotide.

As used herein, the terms "variant", "homologue", "fragment" and "derivative" embrace allelic variations of the sequences.

The term "variant" also encompasses sequences that are complementary to sequences that are capable of hybridising to the nucleotide sequences presented herein.

HYBRIDISATION

The term "hybridisation" as used herein shall include "the process by which a strand of nucleic acid joins with a complementary strand through base pairing" (Coombs J (1994) Dictionary of Biotechnology, Stockton Press, New York NY) as well as the process of amplification as carried out in polymerase chain reaction technologies as described in Dieffenbach CW and GS Dveksler (1995, PCR Primer, a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview NY).

Hybridisation conditions are based on the melting temperature (T_m) of the nucleic acid binding complex, as taught in Berger and Kimmel (1987, Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques, Methods in Enzymology, Vol 152, Academic Press, San Diego CA), and confer a defined "stringency" as explained below.

Stringency of hybridisation refers to conditions under which polynucleic acids hybrids are stable. Such conditions are evident to those of ordinary skill in the field. As known to those of skill in the art, the stability of hybrids is reflected in the melting temperature (T_m) of the hybrid which decreases approximately 1 to 1.5°C with every 1% decrease in sequence homology. In general, the stability of a hybrid is a function of sodium ion concentration and temperature. Typically, the hybridisation reaction is performed under conditions of higher stringency, followed by washes of varying stringency.

As used herein, high stringency refers to conditions that permit hybridisation of only those nucleic acid sequences that form stable hybrids in 1 M Na⁺ at 65-68 °C

Maximum stringency typically occurs at about $T_m - 5^\circ\text{C}$ (5°C below the T_m of the probe). High stringency at about 5°C to 10°C below the T_m of the probe. High stringency

conditions can be provided, for example, by hybridisation in an aqueous solution containing 6x SSC, 5x Denhardt's, 1 % SDS (sodium dodecyl sulphate), 0.1 Na⁺ pyrophosphate and 0.1 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA as non specific competitor. Following hybridisation, high stringency washing may be done in several steps, with a
5 final wash (about 30 min) at the hybridisation temperature in 0.2 - 0.1x SSC, 0.1 % SDS.

Moderate, or intermediate, stringency typically occurs at about 10°C to 20°C below the T_m of the probe.

10 Low stringency typically occurs at about 20°C to 25°C below the T_m of the probe.

As will be understood by those of skill in the art, a maximum stringency hybridisation can be used to identify or detect identical polynucleotide sequences while an intermediate (or low) stringency hybridisation can be used to identify or detect similar or related
15 polynucleotide sequences.

Moderate stringency refers to conditions equivalent to hybridisation in the above described solution but at about 60-62°C. In that case the final wash is performed at the hybridisation temperature in 1x SSC, 0.1 % SDS.

20

Low stringency refers to conditions equivalent to hybridisation in the above described solution at about 50-52°C. In that case, the final wash is performed at the hybridisation temperature in 2x SSC, 0.1 % SDS.

25 For some applications, it may be useful to use low to medium stringent conditions to identify similar enzymes coding sequences from different organisms.

It is understood that these conditions may be adapted and duplicated using a variety of buffers, e.g. formamide-based buffers, and temperatures. Denhardt's solution and SSC
30 are well known to those of skill in the art as are other suitable hybridisation buffers (see, e.g. Sambrook, et al., eds. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York or Ausubel, et al., eds. (1990) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.). Optimal hybridisation conditions have to be determined empirically, as the length and the GC content of the probe also play a role.

35

Polynucleotides of the invention capable of selectively hybridising to the nucleotide sequences presented herein, or to their complement, will be generally at least 70%, preferably at least 80 or 90% and more preferably at least 95% or 98% homologous to the corresponding nucleotide sequences presented herein over a region of at least 20,
5 preferably at least 25 or 30, for instance at least 40, 60 or 100 or more contiguous nucleotides.

The term "selectively hybridisable" means that the polynucleotide used as a probe is used under conditions where a target polynucleotide of the invention is found to hybridize to the
10 probe at a level significantly above background. The background hybridization may occur because of other polynucleotides present, for example, in the cDNA or genomic DNA library being screening. In this event, background implies a level of signal generated by interaction between the probe and a non-specific DNA member of the library which is less than 10 fold, preferably less than 100 fold as intense as the specific interaction observed with the target
15 DNA. The intensity of interaction may be measured, for example, by radiolabelling the probe, e.g. with ³²P.

In a preferred aspect, the present invention covers nucleotide sequences that can hybridise to any one or more of the nucleotide sequences of the present invention under stringent
20 conditions (e.g. 60°C and 0.2xSSC {1xSSC = 0.15 M NaCl, 0.015 M Na₃ Citrate pH 7.0}).

In a more preferred aspect, the present invention covers nucleotide sequences that can hybridise to any one or more of the nucleotide sequences of the present invention under high stringent conditions (e.g. 65°C and 0.1xSSC {1xSSC = 0.15 M NaCl, 0.015 M Na₃
25 Citrate pH 7.0}).

Where the polynucleotide of the present invention is double-stranded, both strands of the duplex, either individually or in combination, are encompassed by the present invention. Where the polynucleotide is single-stranded, it is to be understood that the complementary
30 sequence of that polynucleotide is also included within the scope of the present invention.

Polynucleotides which are not 100% homologous to the sequences of the present invention but fall within the scope of the invention can be obtained in a number of ways. Other variants of the sequences described herein may be obtained for example by probing DNA
35 libraries made from a range of individuals, for example individuals from different populations. In addition, other viral/bacterial, or cellular homologues particularly cellular

homologues found in mammalian cells (e.g. rat, mouse, bovine and primate cells), may be obtained and such homologues and fragments thereof in general will be capable of selectively hybridising to the sequences shown in the sequence listing herein. Such sequences may be obtained by probing cDNA libraries made from or genomic DNA libraries from other animal species, and probing such libraries with probes comprising all or part of any one of the sequences in the attached sequence listings under conditions of medium to high stringency. Similar considerations apply to obtaining species homologues and allelic variants of the polypeptide or nucleotide sequences of the invention.

Variants and strain/species homologues may also be obtained using degenerate PCR which will use primers designed to target sequences within the variants and homologues encoding conserved amino acid sequences within the sequences of the present invention. Conserved sequences can be predicted, for example, by aligning the amino acid sequences from several variants/homologues. Sequence alignments can be performed using computer software known in the art. For example the GCG Wisconsin PileUp program is widely used.

The primers used in degenerate PCR will contain one or more degenerate positions and will be used at stringency conditions lower than those used for cloning sequences with single sequence primers against known sequences.

Alternatively, such polynucleotides may be obtained by site directed mutagenesis of characterised sequences. This may be useful where for example silent codon changes are required to sequences to optimise codon preferences for a particular host cell in which the polynucleotide sequences are being expressed. Other sequence changes may be desired in order to introduce restriction enzyme recognition sites, or to alter the property or function of the polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides.

Polynucleotides of the invention may be used to produce a primer, e.g. a PCR primer, a primer for an alternative amplification reaction, a probe e.g. labelled with a revealing label by conventional means using radioactive or non-radioactive labels, or the polynucleotides may be cloned into vectors. Such primers, probes and other fragments will be at least 15, preferably at least 20, for example at least 25, 30 or 40 nucleotides in length, and are also encompassed by the term polynucleotides of the invention as used herein.

Polynucleotides such as a DNA polynucleotides and probes according to the invention may be produced recombinantly, synthetically, or by any means available to those of skill in the art. They may also be cloned by standard techniques.

In general, primers will be produced by synthetic means, involving a step wise manufacture of the desired nucleic acid sequence one nucleotide at a time. Techniques for accomplishing this using automated techniques are readily available in the art.

5

Longer polynucleotides will generally be produced using recombinant means, for example using a PCR (polymerase chain reaction) cloning techniques. This will involve making a pair of primers (e.g. of about 15 to 30 nucleotides) flanking a region of the lipid targeting sequence which it is desired to clone, bringing the primers into contact with mRNA or cDNA
10 obtained from an animal or human cell, performing a polymerase chain reaction under conditions which bring about amplification of the desired region, isolating the amplified fragment (e.g. by purifying the reaction mixture on an agarose gel) and recovering the amplified DNA. The primers may be designed to contain suitable restriction enzyme recognition sites so that the amplified DNA can be cloned into a suitable cloning vector.

15

REGULATORY SEQUENCES

Preferably, the polynucleotide of the present invention is operably linked to a regulatory sequence which is capable of providing for the expression of the coding sequence, such
20 as by the chosen host cell. By way of example, the present invention covers a vector comprising the polynucleotide of the present invention operably linked to such a regulatory sequence, i.e. the vector is an expression vector.

The term "operably linked" refers to a juxtaposition wherein the components described
25 are in a relationship permitting them to function in their intended manner. A regulatory sequence "operably linked" to a coding sequence is ligated in such a way that expression of the coding sequence is achieved under condition compatible with the control sequences.

30 The term "regulatory sequences" includes promoters and enhancers and other expression regulation signals.

The term "promoter" is used in the normal sense of the art, e.g. an RNA polymerase binding site.

35

Enhanced expression of the polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide of the present invention may also be achieved by the selection of heterologous regulatory regions, e.g.

promoter, secretion leader and terminator regions, which serve to increase expression and, if desired, secretion levels of the protein of interest from the chosen expression host and/or to provide for the inducible control of the expression of the polypeptide of the present invention

5

Preferably, the nucleotide sequence of the present invention may be operably linked to at least a promoter.

10

Aside from the promoter native to the gene encoding the polypeptide of the present invention, other promoters may be used to direct expression of the polypeptide of the present invention. The promoter may be selected for its efficiency in directing the expression of the polypeptide of the present invention in the desired expression host.

15

In another embodiment, a constitutive promoter may be selected to direct the expression of the desired polypeptide of the present invention. Such an expression construct may provide additional advantages since it circumvents the need to culture the expression hosts on a medium containing an inducing substrate.

20

Examples of strong constitutive and/or inducible promoters which are preferred for use in fungal expression hosts are those which are obtainable from the fungal genes for xylanase (*xlnA*), phytase, ATP-synthetase, subunit 9 (*oliC*), triose phosphate isomerase (*tpi*), alcohol dehydrogenase (*AdhA*), α -amylase (*amy*), amyloglucosidase (AG - from the *glaA* gene), acetamidase (*amdS*) and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (*gpd*) promoters.

25

Examples of strong yeast promoters are those obtainable from the genes for alcohol dehydrogenase, lactase, 3-phosphoglycerate kinase and triosephosphate isomerase.

30

Examples of strong bacterial promoters are the α -amylase and *SP02* promoters as well as promoters from extracellular protease genes.

Hybrid promoters may also be used to improve inducible regulation of the expression construct.

35

The promoter can additionally include features to ensure or to increase expression in a suitable host. For example, the features can be conserved regions such as a Pribnow Box

or a TATA box. The promoter may even contain other sequences to affect (such as to maintain, enhance, decrease) the levels of expression of the nucleotide sequence of the present invention. For example, suitable other sequences include the Sh1-intron or an ADH intron. Other sequences include inducible elements - such as temperature, chemical, light or stress inducible elements. Also, suitable elements to enhance transcription or translation may be present. An example of the latter element is the TMV 5' signal sequence (see Sleat Gene 217 [1987] 217-225; and Dawson Plant Mol. Biol. 23 [1993] 97).

SECRETION

Often, it is desirable for the polypeptide of the present invention to be secreted from the expression host into the culture medium from where the polypeptide of the present invention may be more easily recovered. According to the present invention, the secretion leader sequence may be selected on the basis of the desired expression host. Hybrid signal sequences may also be used with the context of the present invention.

Typical examples of heterologous secretion leader sequences are those originating from the fungal amyloglucosidase (AG) gene (*glaA* - both 18 and 24 amino acid versions e.g. from *Aspergillus*), the α -factor gene (yeasts e.g. *Saccharomyces* and *Kluyveromyces*) or the α -amylase gene (*Bacillus*).

CONSTRUCTS

The term "construct" - which is synonymous with terms such as "conjugate", "cassette" and "hybrid" - includes the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention directly or indirectly attached to a promoter. An example of an indirect attachment is the provision of a suitable spacer group such as an intron sequence, such as the Sh1-intron or the ADH intron, intermediate the promoter and the nucleotide sequence of the present invention. The same is true for the term "fused" in relation to the present invention which includes direct or indirect attachment. In each case, the terms do not cover the natural combination of the nucleotide sequence coding for the protein ordinarily associated with the wild type gene promoter and when they are both in their natural environment.

The construct may even contain or express a marker which allows for the selection of the genetic construct in, for example, a bacterium, preferably of the genus *Bacillus*, such as *Bacillus subtilis*, or plants into which it has been transferred. Various markers exist which may be used, such as for example those encoding mannose-6-phosphate isomerase

(especially for plants) or those markers that provide for antibiotic resistance - e.g. resistance to G418, hygromycin, bleomycin, kanamycin and gentamycin.

5 Preferably the construct of the present invention comprises at least the nucleotide sequence of the present invention operably linked to a promoter.

VECTORS

10 The term "vector" includes expression vectors and transformation vectors and shuttle vectors.

The term "expression vector" means a construct capable of *in vivo* or *in vitro* expression.

15 The term "transformation vector" means a construct capable of being transferred from one entity to another entity - which may be of the species or may be of a different species. If the construct is capable of being transferred from one species to another - such as from an *E.coli* plasmid to a bacterium, such as of the genus *Bacillus*, then the transformation vector is sometimes called a "shuttle vector". It may even be a construct capable of being transferred from an *E.coli* plasmid to an *Agrobacterium* to a plant.

20 The vectors of the present invention may be transformed into a suitable host cell as described below to provide for expression of a polypeptide of the present invention. Thus, in a further aspect the invention provides a process for preparing polypeptides according to the present invention which comprises cultivating a host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector as described above under conditions to provide for expression by the vector of a coding sequence encoding the polypeptides, and recovering the expressed polypeptides.

30 The vectors may be for example, plasmid, virus or phage vectors provided with an origin of replication, optionally a promoter for the expression of the said polynucleotide and optionally a regulator of the promoter.

35 The vectors of the present invention may contain one or more selectable marker genes. The most suitable selection systems for industrial micro-organisms are those formed by the group of selection markers which do not require a mutation in the host organism. Examples of fungal selection markers are the genes for acetamidase (*amdS*), ATP synthetase, subunit 9 (*oliC*), orotidine-5'-phosphate-decarboxylase (*pvrA*), phleomycin

and benomyl resistance (*benA*). Examples of non-fungal selection markers are the bacterial G418 resistance gene (this may also be used in yeast, but not in filamentous fungi), the ampicillin resistance gene (*E. coli*), the neomycin resistance gene (*Bacillus*) and the *E. coli uidA* gene, coding for β -glucuronidase (GUS).

5

Vectors may be used *in vitro*, for example for the production of RNA or used to transfect or transform a host cell.

10

Thus, polynucleotides of the present invention can be incorporated into a recombinant vector (typically a replicable vector), for example a cloning or expression vector. The vector may be used to replicate the nucleic acid in a compatible host cell. Thus in a further embodiment, the invention provides a method of making polynucleotides of the present invention by introducing a polynucleotide of the present invention into a replicable vector, introducing the vector into a compatible host cell, and growing the host cell under conditions which bring about replication of the vector. The vector may be recovered from the host cell. Suitable host cells are described below in connection with expression vectors.

15

The present invention also relates to the use of genetically engineered host cells expressing a PDE_XIV or variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof in screening methods for the identification of inhibitors and antagonists of the PDE_XIV that would modulate phosphodiesterase activity thereby modulating cyclic nucleotide levels. Such genetically engineered host cells could be used to screen peptide libraries or organic molecules capable of modulating PDE_XIV activity. Antagonists and inhibitors of PDE_XIV, such as antibodies, peptides or small organic molecules will provide the basis for pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of diseases associated with, for example, PDE_XIV. Such inhibitors or antagonists can be administered alone or in combination with other therapeutics for the treatment of such diseases.

20

25

The present invention also relates to expression vectors and host cells comprising polynucleotide sequences encoding PDE_XIV or variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof for the *in vivo* or *in vitro* production of PDE_XIV protein or to screen for agents that can affect PDE_XIV expression or activity.

30

35 TISSUE

The term "tissue" as used herein includes tissue *per se* and organ.

HOST CELLS

5 The term "host cell" - in relation to the present invention includes any cell that could comprise the nucleotide sequence coding for the recombinant protein according to the present invention and/or products obtained therefrom, wherein a promoter can allow expression of the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention when present in the host cell.

10 Thus, a further embodiment of the present invention provides host cells transformed or transfected with a polynucleotide of the present invention. Preferably said polynucleotide is carried in a vector for the replication and expression of said polynucleotides. The cells will be chosen to be compatible with the said vector and may for example be prokaryotic (for example bacterial), fungal, yeast or plant cells.

15 The gram-negative bacterium *E. coli* is widely used as a host for heterologous gene expression. However, large amounts of heterologous protein tend to accumulate inside the cell. Subsequent purification of the desired protein from the bulk of *E.coli* intracellular proteins can sometimes be difficult.

20 In contrast to *E.coli*, bacteria from the genus *Bacillus* are very suitable as heterologous hosts because of their capability to secrete proteins into the culture medium. Other bacteria suitable as hosts are those from the genera *Streptomyces* and *Pseudomonas*.

25 Depending on the nature of the polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide of the present invention, and/or the desirability for further processing of the expressed protein, eukaryotic hosts such as yeasts or other fungi may be preferred. In general, yeast cells are preferred over fungal cells because they are easier to manipulate. However, some proteins are either poorly secreted from the yeast cell, or in some cases are not
30 processed properly (e.g. hyperglycosylation in yeast). In these instances, a different fungal host organism should be selected.

35 Examples of suitable expression hosts within the scope of the present invention are fungi such as *Aspergillus* species (such as those described in EP-A-0184438 and EP-A-0284603) and *Trichoderma* species; bacteria such as *Bacillus* species (such as those described in EP-A-0134048 and EP-A-0253455), *Streptomyces* species and

Pseudomonas species; and yeasts such as *Kluyveromyces* species (such as those described in EP-A-0096430 and EP-A-0301670) and *Saccharomyces* species. By way of example, typical expression hosts may be selected from *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus niger* var. *tubigenis*, *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori*, *Aspergillus aculeatis*, *Aspergillus*
5 *nidulans*, *Aspergillus oryzae*, *Trichoderma reesei*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Kluyveromyces lactis* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

The use of suitable host cells - such as yeast, fungal and plant host cells - may provide for post-translational modifications (e.g. myristoylation, glycosylation, truncation,
10 lipidation and tyrosine, serine or threonine phosphorylation) as may be needed to confer optimal biological activity on recombinant expression products of the present invention.

ORGANISM

15 The term "organism" in relation to the present invention includes any organism that could comprise the nucleotide sequence coding for the recombinant protein according to the present invention and/or products obtained therefrom, wherein a promoter can allow expression of the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention when present in the organism. Examples of organisms may include a fungus, yeast or a plant.

20

The term "transgenic organism" in relation to the present invention includes any organism that comprises the nucleotide sequence coding for the protein according to the present invention and/or products obtained therefrom, wherein the promoter can allow expression of the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention within the organism. Preferably
25 the nucleotide sequence is incorporated in the genome of the organism.

The term "transgenic organism" does not cover the native nucleotide coding sequence according to the present invention in its natural environment when it is under the control of its native promoter which is also in its natural environment. In addition, the present invention
30 does not cover the native protein according to the present invention when it is in its natural environment and when it has been expressed by its native nucleotide coding sequence which is also in its natural environment and when that nucleotide sequence is under the control of its native promoter which is also in its natural environment.

35 Therefore, the transgenic organism of the present invention includes an organism comprising any one of, or combinations of, the nucleotide sequence coding for the amino acid sequence according to the present invention, constructs according to the present

invention (including combinations thereof), vectors according to the present invention, plasmids according to the present invention, cells according to the present invention, tissues according to the present invention or the products thereof. The transformed cell or organism could prepare acceptable quantities of the desired compound which would be easily retrievable from, the cell or organism.

The present invention also encompasses organisms that have been modified so that they express elevated levels of the enzyme.

ATTENUATION/KNOCK-OUT ANIMAL MODELS

The present invention also encompasses organisms that have been modified so that the enzyme activity has been attenuated or even eliminated. An example of such an embodiment is a knock-out rat or mouse wherein the natural coding sequence has been removed and replaced with, for example, a reporter gene – such as β -gal. Alternatively, the promoter can be silenced so that no gene expression occurs. These types of organisms may be prepared by use of standard techniques.

TRANSFORMATION OF HOST CELLS/HOST ORGANISMS

As indicated earlier, the host organism can be a prokaryotic or a eukaryotic organism. Examples of suitable prokaryotic hosts include *E. coli* and *Bacillus subtilis*. Teachings on the transformation of prokaryotic hosts is well documented in the art, for example see Sambrook et al (Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd edition, 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press) and Ausubel *et al.*, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology (1995), John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

If a prokaryotic host is used then the nucleotide sequence may need to be suitably modified before transformation - such as by removal of introns.

In another embodiment the transgenic organism can be a yeast. In this regard, yeast have also been widely used as a vehicle for heterologous gene expression. The species *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* has a long history of industrial use, including its use for heterologous gene expression. Expression of heterologous genes in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* has been reviewed by Goodey et al (1987, Yeast Biotechnology, D R Berry et al, eds, pp 401-429, Allen and Unwin, London) and by King et al (1989, Molecular and Cell Biology of Yeasts, E F Walton and G T Yarronton, eds, pp 107-133, Blackie, Glasgow).

For several reasons *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is well suited for heterologous gene expression. First, it is non-pathogenic to humans and it is incapable of producing certain endotoxins. Second, it has a long history of safe use following centuries of commercial exploitation for various purposes. This has led to wide public acceptability. Third, the extensive commercial use and research devoted to the organism has resulted in a wealth of knowledge about the genetics and physiology as well as large-scale fermentation characteristics of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

A review of the principles of heterologous gene expression in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and secretion of gene products is given by E Hinchcliffe E Kenny (1993, "Yeast as a vehicle for the expression of heterologous genes", Yeasts, Vol 5, Anthony H Rose and J Stuart Harrison, eds, 2nd edition, Academic Press Ltd.).

Several types of yeast vectors are available, including integrative vectors, which require recombination with the host genome for their maintenance, and autonomously replicating plasmid vectors.

In order to prepare the transgenic *Saccharomyces*, expression constructs are prepared by inserting the nucleotide sequence of the present invention into a construct designed for expression in yeast. Several types of constructs used for heterologous expression have been developed. The constructs contain a promoter active in yeast fused to the nucleotide sequence of the present invention, usually a promoter of yeast origin, such as the GAL1 promoter, is used. Usually a signal sequence of yeast origin, such as the sequence encoding the SUC2 signal peptide, is used. A terminator active in yeast ends the expression system.

For the transformation of yeast several transformation protocols have been developed. For example, a transgenic *Saccharomyces* according to the present invention can be prepared by following the teachings of Hinnen et al (1978, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA 75, 1929); Beggs, J D (1978, Nature, London, 275, 104); and Ito, H et al (1983, J Bacteriology 153, 163-168).

The transformed yeast cells are selected using various selective markers. Among the markers used for transformation are a number of auxotrophic markers such as LEU2, HIS4 and TRP1, and dominant antibiotic resistance markers such as aminoglycoside antibiotic markers, eg G418.

Another host organism is a plant. The basic principle in the construction of genetically modified plants is to insert genetic information in the plant genome so as to obtain a stable maintenance of the inserted genetic material.

5

Several techniques exist for inserting the genetic information, the two main principles being direct introduction of the genetic information and introduction of the genetic information by use of a vector system. A review of the general techniques may be found in articles by Potrykus (*Annu Rev Plant Physiol Plant Mol Biol* [1991] 42:205-225) and Christou (*Agro-Food-Industry Hi-Tech* March/April 1994 17-27). Further teachings on plant transformation may be found in EP-A-0449375.

10

Thus, the present invention also provides a method of transforming a host cell with a nucleotide sequence shown as any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or a derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof.

15

Host cells transformed with a PDE nucleotide coding sequence may be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the encoded protein from cell culture. The protein produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted or may be contained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing PDE coding sequences can be designed with signal sequences which direct secretion of PDE coding sequences through a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane. Other recombinant constructions may join PDE coding sequence to nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide domain which will facilitate purification of soluble proteins (Kroll *DJ et al* (1993) *DNA Cell Biol* 12:441-53, see also above discussion of vectors containing fusion proteins).

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PRODUCTION OF THE POLYPEPTIDE

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According to the present invention, the production of the polypeptide of the present invention can be effected by the culturing of, for example, microbial expression hosts, which have been transformed with one or more polynucleotides of the present invention, in a conventional nutrient fermentation medium. The selection of the appropriate medium may be based on the choice of expression hosts and/or based on the regulatory requirements of the expression construct. Such media are well-known to those skilled in

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the art. The medium may, if desired, contain additional components favouring the transformed expression hosts over other potentially contaminating micro-organisms.

Thus, the present invention also provides a method for producing a polypeptide having PDE_XIV activity, the method comprising the steps of a) transforming a host cell with a nucleotide sequence shown as any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or a derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof; and b) culturing the transformed host cell under conditions suitable for the expression of said polypeptide.

The present invention also provides a method for producing a polypeptide having PDE_XIV activity, the method comprising the steps of a) culturing a host cell that has been transformed with a nucleotide sequence shown as any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or a derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof under conditions suitable for the expression of said polypeptide; and b) recovering said polypeptide from the host cell culture.

The present invention also provides a method for producing a polypeptide having PDE_XIV activity, the method comprising the steps of a) transforming a host cell with a nucleotide sequence shown as any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or a derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof; b) culturing the transformed host cell under conditions suitable for the expression of said polypeptide; and c) recovering said polypeptide from the host cell culture.

RIBOZYMES

Ribozymes are enzymatic RNA molecules capable of catalysing the specific cleavage of RNA. The mechanism of ribozyme action involves sequence specific hybridisation of the ribozyme molecule to complementary target RNA, followed by a endonucleolytic cleavage. Within the scope of the invention are engineered hammerhead motif ribozyme molecules that specifically and efficiently catalyse endonucleolytic cleavage of PDE RNA sequences.

Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within any potential RNA target are initially identified by scanning the target molecule for ribozyme cleavage sites which include the following sequences, GUA, GUU and GUC. Once identified, short RNA sequences of between 15 and 20 ribonucleotides corresponding to the region of the target gene containing the cleavage site may be evaluated for secondary structural features which may render the

oligonucleotide sequence inoperable. The suitability of candidate targets may also be evaluated by testing accessibility to hybridisation with complementary oligonucleotides using ribonuclease protection assays.

- 5 Both antisense RNA and DNA molecules and ribozymes of the invention may be prepared by any method known in the art for the synthesis of RNA molecules. These include techniques for chemically synthesising oligonucleotides such as solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* or *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding the antisense RNA molecule.
- 10 Such DNA sequences may be incorporated into a wide variety of vectors with suitable RNA polymerase promoters such as T7 or SP6. Alternatively, antisense cDNA constructs that synthesize antisense RNA constitutively or inducibly can be introduced into cell lines, cells or tissues.

15 DETECTION

- The presence of the PDE polynucleotide coding sequence can be detected by DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridisation or amplification using probes, portions or fragments of the sequence presented as any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence
- 20 listings. Nucleic acid amplification based assays involve the use of oligonucleotides or oligomers based on the PDE coding sequence to detect transformants containing PDE DNA or RNA. As used herein "oligonucleotides" or "oligomers" may refer to a nucleic acid sequence of at least about 10 nucleotides and as many as about 60 nucleotides, preferably about 15 to 30 nucleotides, and more preferably about 20-25 nucleotides which
- 25 can be used as a probe or amplimer. Preferably, oligonucleotides are derived from the 3' region of the nucleotide sequence shown as any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings.

- A variety of protocols for detecting and measuring the expression of PDE polypeptide, such as by using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the protein, are
- 30 known in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA) and fluorescent activated cell sorting (FACS). A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilising monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on PDE polypeptides is preferred, but a competitive binding assay
- 35 may be employed. These and other assays are described, among other places, in Hampton R *et al* (1990, Serological Methods, A Laboratory Manual, APS Press, St Paul MN) and Maddox DE *et al* (1983, J Exp Med 15 8:121 1).

A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and can be used in various nucleic and amino acid assays. Means for producing labelled hybridisation or PCR probes for detecting PDE polynucleotide sequences include oligolabelling, nick translation, end-labelling or PCR amplification using a labelled nucleotide. Alternatively, the PDE coding sequence, or any portion of it, may be cloned into a vector for the production of an mRNA probe. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and may be used to synthesize RNA probes *in vitro* by addition of an appropriate RNA polymerase such as T7, T3 or SP6 and labelled nucleotides.

A number of companies such as Pharmacia Biotech (Piscataway, NJ), Promega (Madison, WI), and US Biochemical Corp (Cleveland, OH) supply commercial kits and protocols for these procedures. Suitable reporter molecules or labels include those radionuclides, enzymes, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or chromogenic agents as well as substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, magnetic particles and the like. Patents teaching the use of such labels include US-A-3817837; US-A-3850752; US-A-3939350; US-A-3996345; US-A-4277437; US-A-4275149 and US-A-4366241. Also, recombinant immunoglobulins may be produced as shown in US-A-4816567.

Additional methods to quantify the expression of a particular molecule include radiolabeling (Melby PC *et al* 1993 J Immunol Methods 159:235-44) or biotinylating (Duplaa C *et al* 1993 Anal Biochem 229-36) nucleotides, coamplification of a control nucleic acid, and standard curves onto which the experimental results are interpolated. Quantification of multiple samples may be speeded up by running the assay in an ELISA format where the oligomer of interest is presented in various dilutions and a spectrophotometric or calorimetric response gives rapid quantification.

Although the presence/absence of marker gene expression suggests that the gene of interest is also present, its presence and expression should be confirmed. For example, if the PDE coding sequence is inserted within a marker gene sequence, recombinant cells containing PDE coding regions can be identified by the absence of marker gene function. Alternatively, a marker gene can be placed in tandem with a PDE coding sequence under the control of a single promoter. Expression of the marker gene in response to induction or selection usually indicates expression of PDE as well.

Alternatively, host cells which contain the coding sequence for PDE and express PDE coding regions may be identified by a variety of procedures known to those of skill in the

art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridisation and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques which include membrane-based, solution-based, or chip-based technologies for the detection and/or quantification of the nucleic acid or protein.

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ANTIBODIES

The amino acid sequence of the present invention can also be used to generate antibodies - such as by use of standard techniques - against the amino acid sequence.

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Procedures well known in the art may be used for the production of antibodies to PDE_{XIV} polypeptides. Such antibodies include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, single chain, Fab fragments and fragments produced by a Fab expression library. Neutralising antibodies, i.e., those which inhibit biological activity of PDE polypeptides, are especially preferred for diagnostics and therapeutics.

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For the production of antibodies, various hosts including goats, rabbits, rats, mice, etc. may be immunised by injection with the inhibitor or any portion, variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof or oligopeptide which retains immunogenic properties.

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Depending on the host species, various adjuvants may be used to increase immunological response. Such adjuvants include, but are not limited to, Freund's, mineral gels such as aluminium hydroxide, and surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, and dinitrophenol. BCG (*Bacilli Calmette-Guerin*) and *Corynebacterium parvum* are potentially useful human adjuvants which may be employed.

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Monoclonal antibodies to the amino acid sequence may be even prepared using any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique originally described by Koehler and Milstein (1975 *Nature* 256:495-497), the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kosbor *et al* (1983) *Immunol Today* 4:72; Cote *et al* (1983) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 80:2026-2030) and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole *et al* (1985) *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R Liss Inc, pp 77-96). In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies", the splicing of mouse antibody genes to human antibody genes to obtain a molecule with appropriate antigen specificity and biological activity can be used (Morrison *et al* (1984) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 81:6851-6855; Neuberger *et al* (1984) *Nature* 312:604-608; Takeda *et al* (1985) *Nature*

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314:452-454). Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (US-A-4946779) can be adapted to produce inhibitor specific single chain antibodies.

- 5 Antibodies may also be produced by inducing *in vivo* production in the lymphocyte population or by screening recombinant immunoglobulin libraries or panels of highly specific binding reagents as disclosed in Orlandi *et al* (1989, Proc Natl Acad Sci 86: 3833-3837), and Winter G and Milstein C (1991; Nature 349:293-299).
- 10 Antibody fragments which contain specific binding sites for PDE_XIV may also be generated. For example, such fragments include, but are not limited to, the F(ab')₂ fragments which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule and the Fab fragments which can be generated by reducing the disulphide bridges of the F(ab')₂ fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries may be constructed to allow rapid and
- 15 easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity (Huse WD *et al* (1989) Science 256:1275-1281).

An alternative technique involves screening phage display libraries where, for example the phage express scFv fragments on the surface of their coat with a large variety of

20 complementarity determining regions (CDRs). This technique is well known in the art.

PDE_XIV-specific antibodies are useful for the diagnosis of conditions and diseases associated with expression of PDE_XIV polypeptide. A variety of protocols for competitive binding or immunoradiometric assays using either polyclonal or monoclonal

25 antibodies with established specificities are well known in the art. Such immunoassays typically involve the formation of complexes between PDE_XIV polypeptides and its specific antibody (or similar PDE_XIV-binding molecule) and the measurement of complex formation. A two-site, monoclonal based immunoassay utilising monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on a specific PDE_XIV protein is

30 preferred, but a competitive binding assay may also be employed. These assays are described in Maddox DE *et al* (1983, J Exp Med 158:121-131).

Anti-PDE_XIV antibodies are useful for the diagnosis of inflammation, conditions associated with proliferation of hematopoietic cells and HIV infection or other disorders or

35 diseases characterised by abnormal expression of a PDE_XIV. Diagnostic assays for a PDE_XIV include methods utilising the antibody and a label to detect a PDE_XIV polypeptide in human body fluids, cells, tissues or sections or extracts of such tissues.

The polypeptides and antibodies of the present invention may be used with or without modification. Frequently, the polypeptides and antibodies will be labelled by joining them, either covalently or noncovalently, with a reporter molecule. A wide variety of reporter molecules are known to those of skill in the art.

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Antibodies may be used in method of detecting polypeptides of the invention present in biological samples by a method which comprises: (a) providing an antibody of the invention; (b) incubating a biological sample with said antibody under conditions which allow for the formation of an antibody-antigen complex; and (c) determining whether antibody-antigen complex comprising said antibody is formed.

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Depending on the circumstances, suitable samples may include extracts tissues such as brain, breast, ovary, lung, colon, pancreas, testes, liver, muscle and bone tissues or from neoplastic growths derived from such tissues.

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Antibodies of the invention may be bound to a solid support and/or packaged into kits in a suitable container along with suitable reagents, controls, instructions and the like.

ASSAYS/IDENTIFICATION METHODS

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The present invention also relates to an assay method for detecting the presence of PDE_XIV in cells (such as human cells) comprising: (a) performing a reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction on RNA (such as total RNA) from such cells using a pair of polymerase chain reaction primers that are specific for PDE_XIV, as determined from the DNA sequence of any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or an allelic variation thereof; and (b) assaying the appearance of an appropriately sized PCR (polymerase chain reaction) fragment - such as by agarose gel electrophoresis.

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The present invention also relates to a method of identifying agents (such as compounds, other substances or compositions comprising same) that affect (such as inhibit or otherwise modify) the activity of PDE_XIV and/or the expression thereof, the method comprising contacting PDE_XIV or the nucleotide sequence coding for same with the agent and then measuring the activity of PDE_XIV and/or the expression thereof.

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The present invention also relates to a method of identifying agents (such as compounds, other substances or compositions comprising same) that selectively affect (such as inhibit or otherwise modify) the activity of PDE_XIV and/or the expression thereof, the method

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comprising contacting PDE_XIV or the nucleotide sequence coding for same with the agent and then measuring the activity of PDE_XIV and/or the expression thereof.

5 The present invention also relates to a method of identifying agents (such as compounds, other substances or compositions comprising same) that selectively affect (such as inhibit or otherwise modify) the activity of PDE_XIVA1 or PDE_XIVA2 or PDE_XIVA3 or PDE_XIVA4 and/or the expression thereof, the method comprising contacting the relevant PDE_XIV or the nucleotide sequence coding for same with the agent and then measuring the activity of the relevant PDE_XIV and/or the expression thereof.

10 The present invention also relates to a method of identifying agents (such as compounds, other substances or compositions comprising same) that affect (such as inhibit or otherwise modify) the activity of PDE_XIV and/or the expression thereof, the method comprising measuring the activity of PDE_XIV and/or the expression thereof in the presence of the agent or after the addition of the agent in: (a) a cell line into which has been incorporated recombinant DNA comprising the DNA sequence of any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or an allelic variation thereof, or (b) a cell population or cell line that naturally selectively expresses PDE_XIV. Preferably, the activity of PDE_XIV is determined by the assay method described above.

20 The present invention also relates to a method of identifying agents (such as compounds, other substances or compositions comprising same) that selectively affect (such as inhibit or otherwise modify) the activity of PDE_XIV and/or the expression thereof, the method comprising measuring the activity of PDE_XIV and/or the expression thereof in the presence of the agent or after the addition of the agent in: (a) a cell line into which has been incorporated recombinant DNA comprising the DNA sequence of any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or an allelic variation thereof, or (b) a cell population or cell line that naturally selectively expresses PDE_XIV. Preferably, the activity of PDE_XIV is determined by the assay method described above.

30 The present invention also relates to a method of identifying agents (such as compounds, other substances or compositions comprising same) that selectively affect (such as inhibit or otherwise modify) the activity of PDE_XIVA1 or PDE_XIVA2 or PDE_XIVA3 or PDE_XIVA4 and/or the expression thereof, the method comprising measuring the activity of the respective PDE_XIV and/or the expression thereof in the presence of the agent or after the addition of the agent in: (a) a cell line into which has been incorporated recombinant DNA comprising the respective DNA sequence of any one of the sequences shown in the

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attached sequence listings or an allelic variation thereof, or (b) a cell population or cell line that naturally selectively expresses the respective PDE_XIV. Preferably, the activity of PDE_XIV is determined by the assay method described above.

5 The present invention also provides a method of screening an agent for modulation (preferably for specific modulation) of PDE_XIV (or a derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) activity or the expression of the nucleotide sequence coding for same (including a derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof), the method comprising the steps of: a) providing a candidate agent; b) combining PDE_XIV (or the derivative,
10 homologue, variant or fragment thereof) or the nucleotide sequence coding for same (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) with the candidate agent for a time sufficient to allow modulation under suitable conditions; and c) detecting modulation of the candidate agent to PDE_XIV (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) or the nucleotide sequence coding for same (or the derivative, homologue, variant or
15 fragment thereof) in order to ascertain if the candidate agent modulates PDE_XIV (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) activity or the expression of the nucleotide sequence coding for same (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof).

20 The present invention also provides a method of screening an agent for specific binding affinity with PDE_XIV (or a derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) or the nucleotide sequence coding for same (including a derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof), the method comprising the steps of: a) providing a candidate agent; b) combining PDE_XIV (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) or the
25 nucleotide sequence coding for same (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) with the candidate agent for a time sufficient to allow binding under suitable conditions; and c) detecting binding of the candidate agent to PDE_XIV (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) or the nucleotide sequence coding for same (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) in order to ascertain if the
30 candidate agent binds to PDE_XIV (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) or the nucleotide sequence coding for same (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof).

The present invention also provides a method of identifying an agent which is capable of
35 modulating PDE_XIV, the method comprising the steps of: a) contacting the agent with PDE_XIV (or a derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) or the nucleotide sequence coding for same (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof), b)

incubating the mixture of step a) with a cyclic nucleotide under conditions suitable for the hydrolysis of the cyclic nucleotide, c) measuring the amount of cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis, and d) comparing the amount of cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis of step c) with the amount of cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis obtained with PDE_XIV (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) or the nucleotide sequence coding for same (or the derivative, homologue, variant or fragment thereof) incubated without the compound, thereby determining whether the agent affects (such as stimulates or inhibits) cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis.

Thus, in certain embodiments of the present invention, PDE_XIV or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof and/or a cell line that expresses the PDE_XIV or variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof may be used to screen for antibodies, peptides, or other agent, such as organic or inorganic molecules, that act as modulators of phosphodiesterase activity or for the expression thereof, thereby identifying a therapeutic agent capable of modulating cyclic nucleotide levels. For example, anti-PDE_XIV antibodies capable of neutralising the activity of PDE_XIV may be used to inhibit PDE_XIV hydrolysis of cyclic nucleotides, thereby increasing their levels. Alternatively, screening of peptide libraries or organic libraries made by combinatorial chemistry with recombinantly expressed PDE_XIV or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof or cell lines expressing PDE_XIV or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof may be useful for identification of therapeutic agents that function by modulating PDE_XIV hydrolysis of cyclic nucleotides. Synthetic compounds, natural products, and other sources of potentially biologically active materials can be screened in a number of ways deemed to be routine to those of skill in the art. For example, nucleotide sequences encoding the N-terminal region of PDE_XIV may be expressed in a cell line which can be used for screening of allosteric modulators, either agonists or antagonists, of PDE_XIV activity. Alternatively, nucleotide sequences encoding the conserved catalytic domain of PDE_XIV can be expressed in cell lines and used to screen for inhibitors of cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis.

The ability of a test agent to interfere with PDE_XIV activity or cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis may be determined by measuring PDE_XIV levels or cyclic nucleotide levels (as disclosed in Smith *et al* 1993 Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol. 41:189-218). There are also commercially available immunoassay kits for the measurement of cAMP and cGMP (eg Amersham International, Arlington Heights, IL and DuPont, Boston, MA). The activity of PDE_XIV may also be monitored by measuring other responses such as phosphorylation or

dephosphorylation of other proteins using conventional techniques developed for these purpose.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a method of identifying a compound which is capable of modulating the cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase activity of a PDE_XIV, or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof, comprising the steps of a) contacting the compound with a PDE_XIV, or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof; b) incubating the mixture of step a) with a cyclic nucleotide under conditions suitable for the hydrolysis of the cyclic nucleotide; c) measuring the amount of cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis; and d) comparing the amount of cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis of step c) with the amount of cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis obtained with the PDE_XIV, or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof, incubated without the compound, thereby determining whether the compound stimulates or inhibits cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis. In one embodiment of the method, the fragment may be from the N-terminal region of the PDE_XIV and provides a method to identify allosteric modulators of the PDE_XIV. In another embodiment of the present invention, the fragment may be from the carboxy terminal region of the PDE_XIV and provides a method to identify inhibitors of cyclic nucleotide hydrolysis.

A PDE_XIV polypeptide, its immunogenic fragments or oligopeptides thereof can be used for screening therapeutic compounds in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The polypeptide employed in such a test may be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell surface, or located intracellularly. The abolition of activity or the formation of binding complexes between a PDE_XIV polypeptide and the agent being tested may be measured.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a method for screening one or a plurality of compounds for modulation (preferably specific modulation, such as specific binding affinity) of PDE_XIV or the expression thereof, or a portion thereof or variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof, comprising providing one or a plurality of compounds; combining a PDE_XIV or a nucleotide sequence coding for same or a portion thereof or variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof with the or each of a plurality of compounds for a time sufficient to allow modulation under suitable conditions; and detecting binding of a PDE_XIV, or portion thereof or variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof, to each of the plurality of compounds, thereby identifying the compound or compounds which modulate a PDE_XIV or a nucleotide sequence coding

for same. In such an assay, the plurality of compounds may be produced by combinatorial chemistry techniques known to those of skill in the art.

Another technique for drug screening provides for high throughput screening of compounds having suitable binding affinity to the PDE_XIV polypeptides and is based upon the method described in detail in Geysen, European Patent Application 84/03564, published on September 13, 1984. In summary, large numbers of different small peptide test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface. The peptide test compounds are reacted with PDE_XIV fragments and washed. A bound PDE_XIV is then detected - such as by appropriately adapting methods well known in the art. A purified PDE_XIV can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. Alternatively, non-neutralising antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilise it on a solid support.

This invention also contemplates the use of competitive drug screening assays in which neutralising antibodies capable of binding a PDE_XIV specifically compete with a test compound for binding a PDE_XIV. In this manner, the antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any peptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with a PDE_XIV.

The assay method of the present invention may be a high throughput screen (HTS). In this regard, the teachings of WO 84/03564 may be adapted for the PDE of the present invention.

The teachings of US-A-5738985 may be adapted for the assay method of the present invention.

AGENTS

The present invention also provides one or more agents identified by the assays methods and identification methods of the present invention.

The agent of the present invention can be, for example, an organic compound or an inorganic compound. The agent can be, for example, a nucleotide sequence that is anti-sense to all or part of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings.

The invention further provides an agent of the present invention (or even a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof) or a pharmaceutical composition containing any of the foregoing, for use as a medicament.

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The present invention also provides the use of an agent to affect PDE_XIV activity (such as to inhibit, modulate or agonise) in any one or more of the putamen, the Caudate nucleus of the brain, the Occipital lobe of the brain, the heart, ovary, the pituitary gland, kidney, liver, small intestine, thymus, skeletal muscle, leukocyte regions, dorsal root ganglia, uterus, cochlea, small intestine (duodenum), astrocytoma, and appendix.

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DIAGNOSTICS

The present invention also provides a diagnostic composition for the detection of PDE_XIV polynucleotide sequences. The diagnostic composition may comprise any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof, or a sequence capable of hybridising to all or part of any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings or an allelic variation thereof.

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In order to provide a basis for the diagnosis of disease, normal or standard values from a PDE_XIV polypeptide expression should be established. This is accomplished by combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from normal subjects, either animal or human, with antibody to a PDE_XIV polypeptide under conditions suitable for complex formation which are well known in the art. The amount of standard complex formation may be quantified by comparing it to a dilution series of positive controls where a known amount of antibody is combined with known concentrations of a purified PDE_XIV polypeptide. Then, standard values obtained from normal samples may be compared with values obtained from samples from subjects potentially affected by a disorder or disease related to a PDE_XIV polypeptide expression. Deviation between standard and subject values establishes the presence of the disease state.

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A PDE_XIV polynucleotide, or any part thereof, may provide the basis for a diagnostic and/or a therapeutic compound. For diagnostic purposes, PDE_XIV polynucleotide sequences may be used to detect and quantify gene expression in conditions, disorders or diseases in which PDE_XIV activity may be implicated.

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PDE_XIV encoding polynucleotide sequence may be used for the diagnosis of diseases resulting from expression of PDE_XIV. For example, polynucleotide sequences encoding PDE_XIV may be used in hybridisation or PCR assays of tissues from biopsies or autopsies or biological fluids, such as serum, synovial fluid or tumour biopsy, to detect abnormalities in PDE_XIV expression. The form of such qualitative or quantitative methods may include Southern or northern analysis, dot blot or other membrane-based technologies; PCR technologies; dip stick, pin or chip technologies; and ELISA or other multiple sample format technologies. All of these techniques are well known in the art and are in fact the basis of many commercially available diagnostic kits.

Such assays may be tailored to evaluate the efficacy of a particular therapeutic treatment regime and may be used in animal studies, in clinical trials, or in monitoring the treatment of an individual patient. In order to provide a basis for the diagnosis of disease, a normal or standard profile for PDE expression should be established. This is accomplished by combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from normal subjects, either animal or human, with PDE_XIV or a portion thereof, under conditions suitable for hybridisation or amplification. Standard hybridisation may be quantified by comparing the values obtained for normal subjects with a dilution series of positive controls run in the same experiment where a known amount of purified PDE_XIV is used. Standard values obtained from normal samples may be compared with values obtained from samples from subjects potentially affected by a disorder or disease related to expression of the PDE coding sequence. Deviation between standard and subject values establishes the presence of the disease state. If disease is established, an existing therapeutic agent is administered, and treatment profile or values may be generated. Finally, the assay may be repeated on a regular basis to evaluate whether the values progress toward or return to the normal or standard pattern. Successive treatment profiles may be used to show the efficacy of treatment over a period of several days or several months.

Thus, the present invention relates to the use of a PDE_XIV polypeptide, or variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof, to produce anti-PDE_XIV antibodies which can, for example, be used diagnostically to detect and quantify PDE_XIV levels in disease states.

The present invention further provides diagnostic assays and kits for the detection of PDE_XIV in cells and tissues comprising a purified PDE_XIV which may be used as a positive control, and anti-PDE_XIV antibodies. Such antibodies may be used in solution-based, membrane-based, or tissue-based technologies to detect any disease state or

condition related to the expression of PDE_XIV protein or expression of deletions or a variant, homologue, fragment or derivative thereof.

PROBES

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Another aspect of the subject invention is the provision of nucleic acid hybridisation or PCR probes which are capable of detecting polynucleotide sequences, including genomic sequences, encoding PDE coding region or closely related molecules, such as alleles. The specificity of the probe, i.e., whether it is derived from a highly conserved, conserved
10 or non-conserved region or domain, and the stringency of the hybridisation or amplification (high, intermediate or low) will determine whether the probe identifies only naturally occurring PDE coding sequence, or related sequences. Probes for the detection of related nucleic acid sequences are selected from conserved or highly conserved nucleotide regions of cyclic nucleotide PDE family members, such as the 3' region, and
15 such probes may be used in a pool of degenerate probes. For the detection of identical nucleic acid sequences, or where maximum specificity is desired, nucleic acid probes are selected from the non-conserved nucleotide regions or unique regions of PDE polynucleotides. As used herein, the term "non-conserved nucleotide region" refers to a nucleotide region that is unique to the PDE coding sequence disclosed herein and does
20 not occur in related family members, such as known cyclic nucleotide PDEs.

PCR as described in US-A-4683195, US-A-4800195 and US-A-4965188 provides additional uses for oligonucleotides based upon the PDE_XIV sequence. Such oligomers are generally chemically synthesized, but they may be generated enzymatically or
25 produced from a recombinant source. Oligomers generally comprise two nucleotide sequences, one with sense orientation (5'→3') and one with antisense (3'←5') employed under optimised conditions for identification of a specific gene or condition. The same two oligomers, nested sets of oligomers, or even a degenerate pool of oligomers may be employed under less stringent conditions for detection and/or quantification of closely
30 related DNA or RNA sequences.

The nucleic acid sequence for PDE_XIV can also be used to generate hybridisation probes as previously described, for mapping the endogenous genomic sequence. The sequence may be mapped to a particular chromosome or to a specific region of the
35 chromosome using well known techniques. These include *in situ* hybridisation to chromosomal spreads (Verma *et al* (1988) Human Chromosomes: A Manual of Basic Techniques, Pergamon Press, New York City), flow-sorted chromosomal preparations, or

artificial chromosome constructions such as YACs, bacterial artificial chromosomes (BACs), bacterial PI constructions or single chromosome cDNA libraries.

In situ hybridisation of chromosomal preparations and physical mapping techniques such as linkage analysis using established chromosomal markers are invaluable in extending genetic maps. Examples of genetic maps can be found in Science (1995; 270:410f and 1994; 265:1981f). Often the placement of a gene on the chromosome of another mammalian species may reveal associated markers even if the number or arm of a particular human chromosome is not known. New sequences can be assigned to chromosomal arms, or parts thereof, by physical mapping. This provides valuable information to investigators searching for disease genes using positional cloning or other gene discovery techniques. Once a disease or syndrome, such as ataxia telangiectasia (AT), has been crudely localised by genetic linkage to a particular genomic region, for example, AT to 11q22-23 (Gatti *et al* (1988) Nature 336:577-580), any sequences mapping to that area may represent associated or regulatory genes for further investigation. The nucleotide sequence of the subject invention may also be used to detect differences in the chromosomal location due to translocation, inversion, etc between normal, carrier or affected individuals.

PHARMACEUTICALS

The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition for treating an individual in need of same due to PDE_{XIV} activity, the composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an agent that affects (such as inhibits) said activity and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, excipient or adjuvant.

Thus, the present invention also covers pharmaceutical compositions comprising the agents of the present invention (an agent capable of modulating the expression pattern of the nucleotide sequence of the present invention or the activity of the expression product thereof and/or an agent identified by an assay according to the present invention). In this regard, and in particular for human therapy, even though the agents of the present invention can be administered alone, they will generally be administered in admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier, excipient or diluent selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice.

By way of example, in the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention, the agents of the present invention may be admixed with any suitable binder(s), lubricant(s), suspending agent(s), coating agent(s), or solubilising agent(s).

5 In general, a therapeutically effective daily oral or intravenous dose of the agents of the present invention is likely to range from 0.01 to 50 mg/kg body weight of the subject to be treated, preferably 0.1 to 20 mg/kg. The agents of the present invention may also be administered by intravenous infusion, at a dose which is likely to range from 0.001-10 mg/kg/hr.

10

Tablets or capsules of the agents may be administered singly or two or more at a time, as appropriate. It is also possible to administer the agents of the present invention in sustained release formulations.

15 Thus, the present invention also provides a method of treating an individual in need of same due to PDE_XIV activity comprising administering to said individual an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention.

Typically, the physician will determine the actual dosage which will be most suitable for an individual patient and it will vary with the age, weight and response of the particular patient. The above dosages are exemplary of the average case. There can, of course, be individual instances where higher or lower dosage ranges are merited, and such are within the scope of this invention.

25 Where appropriate, the pharmaceutical compositions can be administered by inhalation, in the form of a suppository or pessary, topically in the form of a lotion, solution, cream, ointment or dusting powder, by use of a skin patch, orally in the form of tablets containing excipients such as starch or lactose, or in capsules or ovules either alone or in admixture with excipients, or in the form of elixirs, solutions or suspensions containing flavouring or colouring agents, or they can be injected parenterally, for example intracavernosally, intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously. For parenteral administration, the compositions may be best used in the form of a sterile aqueous solution which may contain other substances, for example enough salts or monosaccharides to make the solution isotonic with blood. For buccal or sublingual administration the compositions may be administered in the form of tablets or lozenges which can be formulated in a conventional manner.

For some applications, preferably the compositions are administered orally in the form of tablets containing excipients such as starch or lactose, or in capsules or ovules either alone or in admixture with excipients, or in the form of elixirs, solutions or suspensions containing flavouring or colouring agents.

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For parenteral administration, the compositions are best used in the form of a sterile aqueous solution which may contain other substances, for example enough salts or monosaccharides to make the solution isotonic with blood.

- 10 For buccal or sublingual administration the compositions may be administered in the form of tablets or lozenges which can be formulated in a conventional manner.

For oral, parenteral, buccal and sublingual administration to subjects (such as patients), the daily dosage level of the agents of the present invention may typically be from 10 to
15 500 mg (in single or divided doses). Thus, and by way of example, tablets or capsules may contain from 5 to 100 mg of active agent for administration singly, or two or more at a time, as appropriate. As indicated above, the physician will determine the actual dosage which will be most suitable for an individual patient and it will vary with the age, weight and response of the particular patient. It is to be noted that whilst the above-
20 mentioned dosages are exemplary of the average case there can, of course, be individual instances where higher or lower dosage ranges are merited and such dose ranges are within the scope of this invention.

In some applications, generally, in humans, oral administration of the agents of the
25 present invention is the preferred route, being the most convenient and can in some cases avoid disadvantages associated with other routes of administration - such as those associated with intracavernosal (i.c.) administration. In circumstances where the recipient suffers from a swallowing disorder or from impairment of drug absorption after oral administration, the drug may be administered parenterally, e.g. sublingually or buccally.

30

For veterinary use, the agent of the present invention is typically administered as a suitably acceptable formulation in accordance with normal veterinary practice and the veterinary surgeon will determine the dosing regimen and route of administration which will be most appropriate for a particular animal. However, as with human treatment, it
35 may be possible to administer the agent alone for veterinary treatments.

Typically, the pharmaceutical compositions - which may be for human or animal usage - will comprise any one or more of a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier, excipient or adjuvant. The choice of pharmaceutical carrier, excipient or diluent can be selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice.

5 As indicated above, the pharmaceutical compositions may comprise as - or in addition to - the carrier, excipient or diluent any suitable binder(s), lubricant(s), suspending agent(s), coating agent(s), solubilising agent(s).

10 In some embodiments of the present invention, the pharmaceutical compositions will comprise one or more of: an agent that has been screened by an assay of the present invention; an agent that is capable of interacting with any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings including derivatives, fragments, homologues or variants thereof or sequences capable of hybridising to any one of the sequences shown in the attached sequence listings.

15 Included in the scope of the invention are oligonucleotide sequences, antisense RNA and DNA molecules and ribozymes, which function to destabilise PDE_XIV mRNA or inhibit translation of a PDE_XIV. Such nucleotide sequences may be used in conditions where it would be preferable to increase cyclic nucleotide levels, such as in inflammation.

20 A PDE_XIV antisense molecule may provide the basis for treatment of various abnormal conditions related to, for example, increased PDE_XIV activity.

25 A PDE_XIV nucleic acid antisense molecule may be used to block the activity of the PDE_XIV in conditions where it would be preferable to elevate cyclic nucleotide levels.

30 Expression vectors derived from retroviruses, adenovirus, herpes or vaccinia viruses, or from various bacterial plasmids, may be used for delivery of recombinant PDE_XIV sense or antisense molecules to the targeted cell population. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct recombinant vectors containing PDE_XIV. Alternatively, recombinant PDE_XIV can be delivered to target cells in liposomes.

35 The full length cDNA sequence and/or its regulatory elements enable researchers to use PDE_XIV as a tool in sense (Yousoufian H and HF Lodish 1993 Mol Cell Biol 13:98-104) or antisense (Eguchi *et al* (1991) Annu Rev Biochem 60:631-652) investigations of gene function. Oligonucleotides, designed from the cDNA or control sequences obtained from the genomic DNA can be used *in vitro* or *in vivo* to inhibit expression. Such technology is

now well known in the art, and sense or antisense oligonucleotides or larger fragments can be designed from various locations along the coding or control regions. Appropriate oligonucleotides, which can be 20 nucleotides in length, may be used to isolate PDE_XIV sequences or closely related molecules from human libraries.

5

Additionally, PDE_XIV expression can be modulated by transfecting a cell or tissue with expression vectors which express high levels of a PDE_XIV fragment in conditions where it would be preferable to block phosphodiesterase activity thereby increasing cyclic nucleotide levels. Such constructs can flood cells with untranslatable sense or antisense sequences. Even in the absence of integration into the DNA, such vectors may continue to transcribe RNA molecules until all copies of the vector are disabled by endogenous nucleases. Such transient expression may last for a month or more with a non-replicating vector and even longer if appropriate replication elements are part of the vector system.

10

Modifications of gene expression can be obtained by designing antisense sequences to the control regions of the PDE gene, such as the promoters, enhancers, and introns.

15

Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription initiation site, e.g., between -10 and +10 regions of the leader sequence, are preferred. Antisense RNA and DNA molecules may also be designed to block translation of mRNA by preventing the transcript from binding to ribosomes. Similarly, inhibition can be achieved using Hogeboom base-pairing methodology, also known as "triple helix" base pairing. Triple helix pairing compromises the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors, or regulatory molecules.

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Thus the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an agent of the present invention (or even a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof) together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, excipient or carrier.

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The pharmaceutical composition could be for veterinary (i.e. animal) usage or for human usage.

35

Thus, the present invention therefore also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising effective amounts of inhibitors or antagonists of PDE_XIV protein (including anti-sense nucleic acid sequences) in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier, excipient or adjuvant (including combinations thereof).

The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions which may comprise all or portions of PDE_XIV polynucleotide sequences, PDE_XIV antisense molecules, PDE_XIV polypeptides, protein, peptide or organic modulators of PDE_XIV bioactivity, such as inhibitors, antagonists (including antibodies) or agonists, alone or in combination with at least one other agent, such as stabilising compound, and may be administered in any sterile, biocompatible pharmaceutical carrier, including, but not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, and water.

GENERAL METHODOLOGY REFERENCES

Although in general the techniques mentioned herein are well known in the art, reference may be made in particular to Sambrook *et al.*, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual (1989) and Ausubel *et al.*, Short Protocols in Molecular Biology (1999) 4th Ed, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. PCR is described in US-A-4683195, US-A-4800195 and US-A-4965188.

DEPOSITS

The following samples were deposited in accordance with the Budapest Treaty at the recognised depositary The National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited (NCIMB) at 23 St. Machar Drive, Aberdeen, Scotland, United Kingdom, AB2 1RY on 18 December 1998:

E. coli pHS-PDE_XIV NCIMB number NCIMB 40995

E. coli pMM-PDE_XIV NCIMB number NCIMB 40996

The following sample was deposited in accordance with the Budapest Treaty at the recognised depositary The National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited (NCIMB) at 23 St. Machar Drive, Aberdeen, Scotland, United Kingdom, AB2 1RY on 9 September 1999:

NCIMB number NCIMB 41027 is *E. coli* pHS-PDE_XIVhm

The present invention also encompasses sequences derivable and/or expressible from those deposits and embodiments comprising the same. The present invention also encompasses partial sequences derivable and/or expressible from those deposits and embodiments comprising the same, wherein those partial sequences code for active

enzymatic sites. The present invention also encompasses proteins comprising sequences derivable and/or expressable from those deposits and embodiments comprising the same. The present invention also encompasses proteins comprising partial sequences derivable and/or expressable from those deposits and embodiments comprising the same, wherein
5 those partial sequences code for active enzymatic sites.

The present invention also encompasses sequences derivable and/or expressable from those deposits and embodiments comprising the same.

INTRODUCTION TO THE EXAMPLES SECTION AND THE FIGURES

The present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

5

Figure 1 which presents a photographic image

Figure 2 which presents a photographic image;

10

Figure 3 which presents a Table and a photographic image;

Figure 4 which presents an alignment of nucleotide sequences (here the human sequence is a truncated sequence);

15

Figure 5 which presents an alignment of protein sequences (here the human sequence is a truncated sequence); and

Figure 6 which presents a graph.

20

EXAMPLES

Northern Hybridisation and Probe preparation

Northern blots, obtained from Clontech, were prehybridised for 1 hour in ExpressHyb
25 hybridisation solution (Clontech) at 55°C before a radiolabelled PDE_XIV fragment (DNA was labelled using the Megaprime random labelling system (Amersham) strictly following the manufacturers instructions with 50uCi of ³²P-dATP) was added to fresh Expresshyb and hybridised to the blot overnight at 55°C, with gentle shaking. Blots were then washed 3X at room temperature for 10 minutes each in 2XSSC (150 mM NaCl, 30 mM Na.citrate)
30 followed by 2 washes in 0.2XSSC (15 mM NaCl, 3 mM Na.citrate) at 55°C for 20 minutes each. Blots were then exposed to autoradiographic film.

Polymerase Chain Reactions (PCR)

PCRs were performed using standard reagents and conditions. Briefly, all reaction buffers and enzymes were obtained in kit format from either Clontech (for rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) reactions) or from Life technologies for standard PCR. Oligonucleotides were obtained from a commercial supplier (OSWEL DNA services) and used at a concentration of 400nM. Reactions were performed on a MJ Research PTC-200 thermal cycler, using cycling parameters as recommended by the manufacturer of the kit being used.

The identification of PDE_XIV.

The clone (IMAGE clone id 1364394) was obtained from Research Genetics (2130, Memorial Pkwy, SW Huntsville, AL 358801, USA) as a stab culture in L-agar. Bacteria from the stab culture were streaked onto a 37 mm L-agar plate in the presence of ampicillin at a concentration of 100mg/ml. After overnight growth at 37°C a single clone was picked, using sterile technique, into 5ml of LB-broth containing ampicillin at a concentration of 100 mg/ml and grown at 37°C overnight with shaking (220 rpm). Plasmid DNA was isolated from the bacteria using a standard commercially available miniprep kit (Qiagen™) and strictly following the manufacturers instructions. The isolated DNA was then subjected to full length sequencing, using standard proprietary kits and reagents and an ABI (PE Applied Biosystems Incorporated) automated sequencer.

Isolation of a putative full length cDNA clone for PDE_XIV

To facilitate the isolation of a murine full length cDNA for PDE_XIV containing the full coding region and a terminator codon, the expression of PDE_XIV was determined in a range of tissues using Northern hybridisation. These data (Figures 1 and 2) show that whilst the messenger RNA (length 5.5kb), which hybridises to PDE_XIV, is present in several tissues, it is particularly highly expressed in murine brain, skeletal muscle & liver and at the following stages of embryological development, 10.5, 13.5, 15.5 days. The 13.5 day murine embryonic cDNA library was used in a cDNA positive selection method (GeneTrapper, Life Technologies, Inc.) to isolate the PDE_XIV. The method was carried out as manufacturers instructions. The original EST sequence of clone 1364394 was in the reverse orientation, therefore, design of the selection oligonucleotide needed to be

identical to the coding strand running 5' to 3', this step was critical to the success of the cloning strategy. The oligonucleotide used for the selection and repair is detailed below.

Oligo 1:

5

Select1 5'-GGT CAC AGA ACT GCC ACT ATG GTT AAA TGT- 3' (SEQ ID NO:24)

To isolate the human homologue of the murine PDE_XIV, PCR primers were designed based on the known EST 1364394 sequence, (Primer 1 and Primer 2) and used to screen a panel of cDNA libraries. PCR's carried out using these primers (the PCR was set up using reagents obtained from a PCR Reagent System kit (Life Technologies) and following the manufacturers instructions, with standard cycling parameters) resulted in the generation of a fragment of the expected size, 164bp, obtained from the human HELA cell line cDNA library(Life Technologies, Inc.), using the same selection/repair oligonucleotide (Oligo 1) the human clone was isolated.

Primer 1:

newPDE1 5' -ACC GCT CAG AGA TTT CAC AGC A - 3' (SEQ ID NO:25)

20

Primer 2:

newPDE2 5' -CCC GTC TGA CCC CTT AGT CGT A -3' (SEQ ID NO:26)

Clones were selected for follow up through screening by colony PCR using the above primers and the following method. Using a sterile toothpick a single colony was picked and added to a tube containing 25ul of 1*PCR supermix (Life Technologies, Inc) & 200nM of primers. The tube was vortex'ed for 1 second, centrifuged for 2 seconds at 14,000 x g. The tubes were then placed in a pre-warmed thermal cycler (MJ Research PTC-200 thermal cycler) 94°C. PCR was performed using the following program: 1 cycle; 94°C, 1 minute, followed by 30 cylces of: 94°C, 30 seconds, 55°C, 30 seconds, 72°C, 1 minute. PCR products were then analysed by gel electrophoresis using standard methods.

Analysis of the isolated murine clone allowed the assembly of a contiguous sequence of 2823 bp which contains an ORF of 446 residues. The full length cDNA sequence for murine PDE_XIV is presented as SEQ ID NO:7 with the translation of the largest open

reading frame within this cDNA presented as SEQ ID NO:1. The coding region is presented as SEQ ID NO:2.

Analysis of the isolated human clone allowed the assembly of a contiguous sequence of 2992 bp which contains an ORF of 288 residues. The cDNA sequence for human PDE_XIV is presented as SEQ ID NO:8 with the translation of the largest open reading frame within this cDNA presented as SEQ ID NO:3. The coding region is presented as SEQ ID NO:4. This clone has been used to screen a master RNA blot (Clontech) using standard Northern blot methods to identify the tissue distribution for this cDNA.

The results (see Figure 3) show that the transcript is highly expressed in the putamen and Caudate nucleus of the brain, in addition to Occipital lobe of the brain, heart, ovary, pituitary gland, kidney, liver, small intestine, thymus, and appendix.

Like all mammalian phosphodiesterases sequenced to date PDE_XIV contains a conserved catalytic domain sequence of approximately 250 amino acids in the carboxyl-terminal half of the protein that is thought to be essential for catalytic activity. This segment comprises amino acids 108 to 413 in SEQ ID NO:1 and exhibits sequence conservation with the corresponding region of other PDE's. From the nucleotide alignment (see Figure 4) and the protein alignment (see Figure 5) it is clear to see that the human PDE_XIV clone is truncated at the 3' end due to a premature stop codon at position 1102bp.

Isolation of a putative full length human cDNA clone for PDE_XIV

A human foetal brain cDNA library was purchased from Life Technologies, Inc (LTI). 100ml of Luria Broth (10g tryptone, 5g yeast extract, 5g NaCl/liter) + 100 ug/ml Ampicillin was inoculated with 2.5×10^9 c.f.u of each cDNA library. Each library was grown up and prepared individually. The cultures were grown up overnight at 30°C and plasmid DNA was prepared as described in the GeneTrapper™ protocol (LTI). Detailed methods for the positive selection of cDNA clones using GeneTrapper™ (LTI) are outlined in the kit protocols, these were followed except for the following modifications. The single stranded cDNA library was combined with 20ng of biotinylated capture oligonucleotide and hybridised at 37°C for 1 hour. The eluted single stranded DNA was repaired using the capture oligonucleotide as a primer for DNA polymerase extension. The repaired cDNA

libraries were electroporated in to the *E.coli* strain DH10B (LTI) using the manufacturers protocol.

Cloning, tissue distribution and sequence analysis of human PDE_XIV

5

To facilitate the isolation of a full length cDNA, the expression profile of PDE_XIV was determined in a range of mouse tissues using Northern hybridisation. This identified a transcript of 5.0 kb which is particularly highly expressed in the mouse embryo at 13.5 days and in the heart, brain and liver of the adult mouse. This transcript is also present at low levels in 8.5, 10.5, 15.5 day embryos and in skeletal muscle, kidney and lung of the adult. A transcript was not detected in the spleen or testis. Based on the data a 13.5 day embryo cDNA library (LTI) was used as a template to isolate the full length sequence using a positive cDNA selection technique, GeneTrapper (LTI). This was achieved by using a PDE_XIV specific oligonucleotide. A PCR was carried out and we were able to identify cDNAs which contained at least the EST fragment. Restriction endonuclease digestion identified a number of clones containing an insert of 2885bp and full sequence analysis showed that these clones encoded an ORF of 446 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 51.3 kDA.

20 In addition, the full length human cDNA was isolated by GeneTrapper using the same specific capture oligonucleotide and a human foetal brain cDNA library as template. A number of clones were isolated containing an insert of 2653bp and full sequence analysis identified an ORF of 450 residues with a predicted molecular mass of 51.8 kDA. Using the full length human cDNA an RNA master blot was probed. This identified that the mRNA for human PDE_XIV is highly expressed in the caudate nucleus, putamen and occipital lobe of the brain and peripherally in the heart, ovary, pituitary gland, kidney, liver, small intestine and thymus. Lower levels were observed in skeletal muscle, colon, bladder, uterus, prostate, stomach, adrenal gland, thyroid gland. The transcript was not observed in testis, spleen, pancreas, peripheral leukocytes, lymph node, bone marrow, aorta or cerebellum.

Sequence comparison of the mouse and human PDE_XIV shows that they share 91% amino acid identity. The predicted human ORF is extended by 4 amino acids, this is the result of an insertion of five amino acids at position 428 and the deletion of a single amino acid at position 441 in the mouse sequence. Furthermore, both cDNAs contain a single cAMP protein kinase phosphorylation site at serine 45. A phylogenetic alignment of the

230 amino acid catalytic domain of PDE_XIV (amino acids 172-420) with representatives of other PDEs shows that PDE_XIV has highest homology to and clusters with PDE7A (about 70% identity). Further bioinformatic analysis shows that this domain shares less than 50% sequence identity with the equivalent regions in the other nine known PDE sub-families and thus may indicate that PDE_XIV may be a second representative of the PDE7 family.

The PDE_XIV sequence contains two putative divalent cation binding motifs HXXXHX₈₂₀D (amino acids 173-180, 213-270), which are believed to be essential for hydrolytic activity. Hence, this is further evidence that PDE_XIV encodes a functional phosphodiesterase enzyme.

Phosphodiesterase assays on crude mammalian cell lysates

Both the murine & human PDE_XIV cDNA clones were transfected into mammalian COS7 cell line (ATCC) using Lipofectamine (Life Technologies, Inc) and standard methods. The COS7 cells were harvested 72 hr's post transfection and assayed for PDE activity using the following phosphodiesterase activity, a commercially available SPA (scintillation proximity assay) kit (Amersham) for cAMP SPA assay (Amersham). Serial dilution's of the cell lysates were made in lysis buffer (50 mM HEPES pH 7.2, 1.92 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM KCL, 10 mM EGTA, 1 protease inhibitor tablet/50mls) to dilute out any endogenous inhibitory effects. To 25 ml of diluted crude lysate, 25 ml of buffer D (Buffer C + BSA @ 2mg/ml) was added followed by 50 ml of buffer C (20 mM Tris.HCL (pH 7.4), 5 mM MgCl₂.6H₂O) containing 500 nM of cAMP substrate, (20 µl of [³H] cAMP (1 µM. 4 µCi/ml) plus 423 µl of cold cAMP, 10 µM/5ml). The reaction was incubated for 30 minutes at 30°C. 50 µl of SPA beads was then added, immediately centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 5 minutes. Reading were collected on a Topcount (Wallac) scintillation counter.

The results (see Figure 6) illustrate that both the human and murine PDE_XIV clones to be active, 10 fold higher than the mock transfected control.

Phosphodiesterase expression in Baculovirus

PDE_XIV was expressed in Baculovirus when fused to an N-terminal FLAG-tag - details on which are presented later.

Phosphodiesterase cAMP activity

Using cAMP Scintillation Proximity Assays on purified expressed PDE_XIV with cAMP concentrations ranging from 0 - 10 μ M, the expressed PDE_XIV exhibited a strong cAMP activity with a K_m of 0.08 μ M (as determined by a Hanes plot derived from the kinetic curve). Studies also revealed that the PDE_XIV has no activity against cGMP. Thus, the PDE_XIV may be cAMP specific.

Phosphodiesterase inhibition studies

PDE_XIV was found not to be sensitive to the PDE inhibitors milrinone, Rolipram and Ariflo. However, inhibition of PDE_XIV activity was seen with Dipyridamole and IBMX with IC₅₀ values of 10.72 μ M and 9.32 μ M respectively. The data for these studies are presented in the following Table.

EFFECTS OF INHIBITORS ON PDEXIV		
COMPOUND	SELECTIVITY	IC ₅₀ FOR PDEXIV (μ M) (N=2)
Dipyridamole	PDE5/6/8 (0.9/0.38/1.5 μ M)	10.72 \pm 2.74
IBMX	Non-selective (2-50 μ M)	9.72 \pm 0.32
Rolipram	PDE4 (2.0 μ M)	>30
Milrinone	PDE3/4 (3.2 μ M/19 μ M)	>30
Ariflo	PDE4D (40nM)	>30

Baculovirus expression

The following studies demonstrate that the PDE enzyme of the present invention - called PDE here for short - can be generated using a baculovirus expression system.

The following studies also demonstrate that the PDE shows cyclic nucleotide hydrolytic activity when it has been expressed in the baculovirus system.

The PDE enzyme was generated using the baculovirus expression system based on *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) infection of *Spodoptera frugiperda* insect cells (Sf9 cells).

In these studies, cDNA encoding PDE was cloned into the donor plasmid pFASTBAC-FLAG which contains a mini-Tn7 transposition element. The recombinant plasmid was transformed into DH10BAC competent cells which contain the parent bacmid bMON14272 (AcNPV infectious DNA) and a helper plasmid. The mini-Tn7 element on the pFASTBAC donor can transpose to the attTn7 attachment site on the bacmid thus introducing the PDE gene into the viral genome. Colonies containing recombinant bacmids are identified by disruption of the *lacZ* gene. The PDE/bacmid construct can then be isolated and infected into insect cells (*Sf9* cells) resulting in the production of infectious recombinant baculovirus particles and expression of recombinant PDE-FLAG fusion protein.

The phosphodiesterase activity of the crude cell extracts was measured.

Cells were harvested and extracts prepared 24, 48 and 72 hours after transfection.

These results confirm that PDE cDNA encodes a phosphodiesterase which is able to hydrolyse cAMP.

The crude lysate material was purified by FPLC using a column containing agarose beads (M2 affinity gel) to which a purified IgG₁ monoclonal anti-FLAG antibody had been conjugated by hydrazide linkage (Eastman Kodak). This allows the specific retention on the column of the recombinant material (since this is fused to the FLAG epitope) whilst the endogenous insect proteins are washed off in the eluate. The recombinant material is then washed off under conditions of low pH. This purified material was more suitable for detailed enzymatic and inhibitor studies. The purity of the material is assessed by coomassie staining after sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) or through western blotting onto a nitro-cellulose membrane of an unstained SDS-PAGE (containing recombinant PDE) and analysis with the IgG1 monoclonal anti-FLAG epitope antibody. The PDE-FLAG fusion protein is detected due to the interaction between the anti-FLAG antibody and the FLAG epitope which is fused to the PDE protein.

The phosphodiesterase activity of the purified PDE-FLAG fusion protein was assayed using a commercially available SPA (scintillation proximity assay) kit (Amersham - Amersham place, Little Chalfont, Bucks, HP7 9NA UK) for either cAMP and/or cGMP hydrolytic activity. This can be used to permit the determination of the K_m value for PDE

against cAMP by determining the enzyme activity at a range of substrate concentrations allowing the calculation of an approximate V_{max} value for the enzyme.

The results of these experiments show that the PDE cDNA encodes a phosphodiesterase which is able to hydrolyse cAMP.

SUMMARY

In summary the present invention provides and the Examples show *inter alia*:

1. Novel amino acids.
2. Novel nucleotide sequences.
3. Assays using said novel sequences.
4. Compounds/compositions identified by use of said assays.
5. Expression systems comprising or expressing said novel sequences.
6. Methods of treatment based on said novel sequences.
7. Pharmaceutical compositions based on said novel sequences.

All publications mentioned in the above specification are herein incorporated by reference. Various modifications and variations of the described methods and system of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. Although the present invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in biochemistry and biotechnology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.